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* NATIONAL *
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RUSSIA AND T'AI-PING T'IEN-KUO

Lies Written with Ink Cannot Cover Up the Facts Written with Blood

- Exposing the crimes of Tsarist Russia in suppressing the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo revolutionary movement

by

Tsou Yu-t'ing (邹宇庭) and Chiang Shun-hsing (蒋顺兴)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, December 25, 1975)

The great leader Chairman Mao points out: "Earlier revolutions failed in China because imperialism strangled them, and innumerable revolutionary martyrs died, bitterly lamenting the non-fulfillment of their mission." The T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo revolutionary movement in modern Chinese history failed precisely because of the sanguinary suppression of Chinese and Western reactionaries working hand-in-glove with each other. The Tsarist Russian Empire was one of the murderers. But today, some scribblers in the pay of Soviet revisionism have unscrupulously tampered with history. They talk nothing about the crimes of the old Tsar in plundering Chinese territory and suppressing the Chinese revolution, but shamelessly state that in the middle of the 19th century Imperial Russia continued to maintain "friendly neighborly relations" with China. Well, let us now take a look at what kind of stuff the "friendly neighborly relations" of the old Tsar's was at that time.

In 1851, after the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo started an uprising at Chin-t'ien, it held high the great banner of "sweeping away all monsters to clean up China." The revolutionary forces swiftly and vigorously expanded and reactionaries at home and abroad were at a panic. In 1852, Muraviev, Governor of Eastern Siberia of Tsarist Russia, made the reactionary proposal to the Tsar of giving assistance to the Manchu court in strangling the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo revolution. In the spring of 1853, the T'ai-p'ing Army marched

eastward along the Yangtze River and quickly attacked and captured Nanking. In May 1854, when the northern expedition of the T'ai-p'ing Army drew close to Peking, Muraviev again instructed his subordinates: "As regards the matter of giving military aid to suppress the rebellion, should the Chinese government think it necessary, it can seek assistance from the Tsar either directly or indirectly."* In 1856, when the Crimean War between Britain, France and Russia came to an end, these colonial bandits pounced upon the Chinese people like wicked wolves. In 1857, Putyatin, Tsarist Russian Minister to China, lodged with the Manchu government the demand for a large piece of territory, and at the same time he put forward, with a prevailing thirst for blood, the proposal: "It is the wish of my country to quell the rebellion on your behalf."** So vivid were the counter-revolutionary wolfish features of the colonial empire.

In May 1858, availing herself of the opportunity that the Manchu government was beset with troubles internally and externally by the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo revolution and the invasion of Tientsin by the allied troops of Britain and France, Tsarist Russia coerced the Manchu government into signing the unequal Sino-Russian "Treaty of Ai Hun," arbitrarily annexed more than 600,000 square kilometers of Chinese territory north of the Amur River and south of the Outer Khingan Mountains, and "forcibly took away from China a piece of territory equal in area to the two countries of France and Germany, and a river the same length as River Danube." (Engels' "The Successes of Russia in the Far East") After this, Putyatin again made known to the Manchu government that "Out of her wish to express her eternal friendship with China, the Russian government would do all in her power to assist China" and "would willingly supply her with plenty of well-trained military personnel and ammunitions."***

After Putyatin went home, the Tsar decided to send Ignatiev, who had rendered meritorious service in the invasion of Turkey, to be Minister Plenipotentiary to China. He led officers of various arms to help the Manchu government train its army, and brought with him 380 cases of military equipment to as far as Kyakhta. Because the British and French aggressors again launched a war of aggression against China, and Tsarist Russia, out of the fear that the Manchu government might make use of this consignment of weapons to resist the allied troops of Britain and France, temporarily stopped the delivery of such weapons to the Manchu government. After the allied troops of Britain and France withdrew from Peking in 1860, Tsarist Russia forced the Manchu government into signing the humiliating Sino-Russian "Treaty of Peking" on the ground of "its meritorious service" in "mediation," thus robbing us of approximately 400,000 square kilometers of territory east

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* Ch'en Fu-kuang: Sino-Russian Relations in the Ch'ing Dynasty, p. 113.

** Ins and Outs of Foreign Affairs, Reign of Hsienfeng, Vol. XVI.

*** Ibid., Reign of Hsienfeng, Vol. XXVII.

of the Ussuri River. Afterward, Tsarist Russia delivered to Peking the 10,000 rifles, six cannons and 500 cannon balls which had been withheld at Kyakhta.

Concerning this crime of Tsarist Russia, the scribblers in the pay of Soviet revisionism deliberately stood truth on its head, and uttered the nonsense that this kind of "military aid" was for helping the Manchu government build a "new army" to "check the attempts of other countries from using violence." But, after all lies are lies and facts are facts! Please read this passage carried in a Western newspaper at that time: "It is understood that these weapons were promised by the Tsar of Russia several years ago in return for the cession of a part of the territory of Heilungkiang by China last year. But, as Peking was at that time at war with Britain and France, and it was afraid that the Chinese army might make use of these weapons in battles to injure the Westerners, thus affecting Russia's friendship with her neighbors, they were not delivered until this year."* Again, let us look at the confession of an interpreter of Tsarist Russia: In a "note" to the Manchu government in 1861, he said that this "military aid" was for "maintaining friendly relations with your esteemed country, and showing our sincerity in devising measures for suppressing the rebels"** -- the bloody suppression of the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo revoluiton and the uprising of the Nien Army. This was just to say that for the purpose of achieving his evil goal of further invading China, the old Tsar, this foreign reactionary, wanted to make use of his "sincerity" in suppressing the Chinese people's revolution to express his "friendship" with the Manchu government, this Chinese reactionary!

Sure enough, not long afterward, the old Tsar supplied not only guns but also troops for the sake of "suppressing the rebels." In the second half of 1861, for the sake of consolidating and developing the revolutionary base area in the Southeast, the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo sent Prince Mu or T'an Shao-kuang and others with their troops to Kiangsu and Chekiang. They captured Ningpo and Hangchow, carried all before them, and were victorious wherever they went, thus liberating a large area in the Southeast. Early the next year, they made a swift thrust toward Shanghai in the flush of victory, thus directly threatening the headquarters of the foreign aggressors.

For the sake of protecting their colonial interests in China, the adventurists carried out all sorts of conspiratorial activities diplomatically and militarily in an attempt to jeopardize the victorious advance of the T'ai-p'ing Army. On December 27, 1861, the British aggressors came forward and lodged four unreasonable demands on the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo,*** including "not to harass the area within the radius of 100 li of Shanghai and Wusung,"

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* Ch'ing Wu and Chung Ting: Selected Historical Data of the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo in Wu Hsüs Archives, p. 245.

** Ins and Outs of Foreign Affairs, Reign of T'ungchih, Vol. III.

*** Kuo T'ing-i: Historical Diary of T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo, Part II, p. 837.

which were sternly rejected by the latter. At the same time, they also worked hand-in-glove with Wu Hsü, Magistrate of Soochow, Sungchiang and Taihu, and others of the Manchu government to set up the "Chinese and Foreign Joint Defense Office." They pieced together Chinese and foreign counter-revolutionary armed forces and made active preparations for armed intervention. Among them were troops of Tsarist Russia.

On January 20, 1862, more than 30,000 T'ai-p'ing soldiers under the command of T'an Shao-kuang came close to Paoshan and Shanghai, but they lost the battle on account of interception by Tsarist Russia which banded together with the colonial forces of Britain and France. Shortly afterward, when the T'ai-p'ing Army attacked the strategic stronghold of Ch'ipao, there were again "scores of newly arrived Russian soldiers"* who, together with other foreign colonial troops, made use of foreign-made guns and cannons to bombard the barracks of the T'ai-p'ing Army at the Wangchia Temple in Ch'ipao. This forced the T'ai-p'ing Army to pull out from the Wangchia Temple and retreat to defend the Lungchu Nunnery. In the battle, these aggressors carried out frantic burning and looting against the people of our country. They even smugly confessed: "This is a most marvelous looting day for everybody."** On May 6, over 3,000 troops of Britain, France and Russia banded together with the Manchu soldiers and attacked Ch'ingp'u from Sungchiang. "The Western soldiers concentrated their forces to storm the South Gate,"*** but were heroically counter-attacked by the T'ai-p'ing Army. In the end, the city fell, and the invading troops of Tsarist Russia, etc., sanguinarily massacred the local armymen and people.

Under the frantic suppression of Chinese and foreign reactionaries, the T'ai-p'ing Army was forced to call off its attack on the eastern front between the spring and summer of 1862. In the fall, an unfavorable situation also appeared on the western front, and the Manchu troops pressed close to the Heavenly Capital from land and sea. At the time the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo was attacked from the front and rear, the shrewd and crafty old Tsar again sent more troops to China.

In September 1862, Tsarist Russia's Minister Baluzeck handed a "note" to the Manchu government through Prince Kung, which stated: "Our country is now sending Admiral Popov, who is in charge of Russian Fleet in the Eastern Ocean, to bring his fleet to China. Should the bandits harass the important seaports and the local officials cannot hold on single-handedly, the said Admiral will assist the Chinese

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* Tung Hsü: "Brief Records on Foreign Troops." See T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo, Vol. IV, p. 540.

** Ma Shih: History of the Relations of Chinese Empire with Foreign Countries, Vol. II, p. 82.

*** Yao Chi: "Records of Minor Changes." See T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo, Vol. VI, p. 497.

government troops in intercepting, guarding against and repulsing them."* On December 17, Popov arrived at Shanghai with three war ships. On the 19th, he went to see Li Hung-chang, then Governor of Kiangsu, and told him that the Tsar had sent him here to help "intercept and suppress" the T'ai-p'ing Army. At that time, the Shanghai newspapers also pointed out: This Tsarist Russia's "move is made with the intention of sending troops to China to join forces with Britain and France and help in attacking the long-hair bandits in Nanking."** Admiral Hobart of the British Navy at that time was "rather suspicious" of this move of Tsarist Russia, and he exerted pressure on Li Hung-chang. Afraid of offending the British aggressors, Li Hung-chang dared not give consent to Tsarist Russia's proposal. On the other hand, as the T'ai-p'ing Army had already withdrawn to over 100 li away from Shanghai, the Tsarist Russian war ships also dared not sail up the Yangtze River to fight the T'ai-p'ing Army. In the end, they just "made a temporary stay," but the evil intention of Tsarist Russia in suppressing the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo revolution was further exposed.

Before sacrificing his life for his cause, Hung Jen-kan painfully pointed out, "The root cause of all disasters in our country lies in foreigners' help to the monsters." This was a historical experience summed up by the martyrs of the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo from the bloodbath. The scribblers in the pay of Soviet revisionism vainly attempted to describe the relations of the old Tsar's aggression and massacre of the Chinese people as "friendly neighborly relations." This is really the out-and-out gangster logic of the colonialists!

Lu Hsün aptly said that "taking up the cudgels for the ancient people is for the defense of oneself." The Soviet revisionist renegade clique takes up the cudgels for the crimes of ancient people like the old Tsar precisely for the purpose of defending the same crimes of the new Tsar himself. However, "spring fades with flowing water and fallen flowers." The revolutionary people neither believe in the "good words" of imperialism nor fear the threats of imperialism, and the new Tsar is bound to be consumed by the blazing fire of the revolution just like the old Tsar.

* * *

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* Ins and Outs of Foreign Affairs, Reign of T'ungchih, Vol. IX.

** Ch'ing Wu and Chung Ting: Selected Historical Data of the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo in Wu Hsü's Archives, p. 245.

LITERATURE AND ART

Creative Writing Also Calls for the Spirit of All-Out Exertion

by

Liu Tsai-fu (刘再复)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, November 29, 1975)

The spirit of all-out exertion is an attitude in work which all revolutionaries should have and is of course also an attitude revolutionary writers and artists should adopt in creative writing. In the history of literature and art, there is no writer with creative writings who is not a hard worker. All outstanding works are not products of individual "talent," but are produced only after the writers, under the guidance of progressive ideas, have deeply observed, experienced, studied and analyzed social life and paid the price in industrious and creative labor. Just as Marx said, "There is no royal road to science, and only those who do not dread the fatiguing climb up its steep paths have a chance of gaining its luminous summits." There is similarly no shortcut in literary and art creation. Those who fear difficulties and hardships can never create for the proletariat works that integrate revolutionary political contents with the highest possible perfection of artistic form.

Lu Hsün said, "Words that can be treasured are exchanged with part or whole of life." It was precisely because Lu Hsün had given up his whole life that he had left us with spiritual wealth of inestimable value. "His favors benefit people of future generations and his achievements are lasting." This is Lu Hsün's comment on an ancient writer, and in fact, it is very appropriate for us to use this comment for Lu Hsün. Lu Hsün's creative works really resemble a great river which irrigates our mental and cultural gardens, nurtures our generation and will nurture the future generations. Lu Hsün's creative works are revealed not only in their profusion, but also in their refined and pure quality. This is virtually unimaginable without arduous work.

Lu Hsün pointed out in his early poems: "I have a word which should be remembered: the success or failure of an article depends not on heaven." He also said that in the world, "where are works that can be completed quickly through 'talents'?" No single writer who "depends on heaven" is promising. Lu Hsün's article did not "emerge" through relying on his talented brain, but were "squeezed out" through arduous struggle. He "devoted the time which other people spent on drinking coffee to his work." He "knew not what is rest and what is amusement." Suffering from serious tuberculosis, he wrote industriously in the adverse environment in which Chiang Kai-shek's reactionary government constantly carried out ruthless persecution. He devoted himself to his work body and soul and stopped only upon death. When he was in a critical situation, what he thought of was to "make haste to finish his work." Two nights before his death, he was still writing his brilliant and strongly militant article, "Thoughts on Two or Three Things Aroused by T'ai-yen." Up

to a little more than ten hours before his death, he was still writing his diary. Lu Hsün worked precisely up to the last moment of his life with this arduous and death-defying spirit.

It is particularly necessary for us to carry forward Lu Hsün's proletarian revolutionary spirit in the present day. We are in an earth-shaking revolutionary era today. The writers and artists are thus required to eulogize "the new people and the new world" of the socialist era and mold images of proletarian heroes that have never been molded before. Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art and the Party's policy of "letting a hundred flowers bloom and a hundred schools of thought contend" provide the most effective guarantee and an extremely vast world for the prosperity and development of literature and art. However, it is not possible to genuinely create works that are worthy of our era without devoting great efforts to the study of theory, the transformation of our world outlook and going deep into life and artistic creation. At present, there may be various reasons for the lack of ideological depth and artistic influence in some works and for the emergence of works that are identical, but they are often related to the fact that the writers have not made arduous efforts in study and creative writing.

Some comrades have aptly said that since the Tach'ing workers have drilled vindicative oil for the revolution and the poor and lower-middle peasants at Tachai have produced vindicative grain for the revolution, the literary fighters should also profusely write vindicative works for the revolution. Only with this revolutionary aspiration is it possible to carry forward the spirit of all-out exertion and through arduous labor, constantly forge ahead toward the new ideological and artistic heights and make contributions to the prosperity of socialist literary works.

* * *

Singing the Praises of the Great Victory of the Great Cultural Revolution

- after reading the "Prelude" in the collection of works entitled Rosy Morning Clouds

by

Yen Wu (言午), a worker of the Limin Radio Plant in Shanghai

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, November 29, 1975)

The great proletarian cultural revolution initiated and led in person by Chairman Mao is a great political revolution for the proletariat to oppose the bourgeoisie and all exploiting classes. It is "totally necessary and very timely for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, preventing capitalist restoration and building socialism." It is an important task for the literary works at present to take class struggle as the key link to diligently reflect the life of struggle of the great cultural revolution and defend and develop the great fruits of the great cultural revolution. The "Prelude" in the collection of books entitled Rosy Morning Clouds in front of us is the crystallization of the works on the great cultural revolution written by the worker-peasant-soldier spare-time and professional writers from Shanghai and certain other districts over the past few years. It is a group of eulogies fraught with heroic feelings of the great proletarian cultural revolution. This collection consists of novels, poems, songs, essays and plays. This is a valuable attempt to use various kinds of literary forms to opportunely reflect the great cultural revolution and the great actual class struggle and two-line struggle.

The working class is the leading class and is also the main force of the great proletarian cultural revolution. In order to correctly reveal the historical progress of the great cultural revolution, literary works must profoundly reflect the dominant role of the working class at the critical juncture of the class struggle and two-line struggle in the great cultural revolution and the high awareness of the heroic figures of the working class in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. The writers of "Prelude" have precisely done this. Such works -- be it the novels "Morning in Early Spring," "Long Rings the Golden Bell," "Tide at River Whangpu" that depict the storm of the January revolution, or the long poem "The Train Dashes Toward Peking," or the novels "The First Lesson" and "Announcement" that eulogize the great historical incident of the occupation of the superstructure by the working class, or the novel "Trial Run" that reflects the struggle between progress and regression, between revolution and restoration after the great cultural revolution -- all tightly grasp the key link of class struggle and the two-line struggle, and have better molded the group of heroic images of the working class such as Kuo Tzu-k'un, Hsia Ts'ai-yün and Ah Pin and vividly revealed their combat deeds of charging ahead and taking enemy positions for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The image of Kuo Tzu-k'un molded in the novel "Morning in Early Spring" is quite moving. This leader of the workers' revolutionary rebels

has a high awareness of class struggle and the two-line struggle. This awareness is revealed not only in the face-to-face battle with a handful of capitalist-roaders and the counter-revolutionary evil wind of economism whipped up by them, but also in his skill in the ideological work of uniting the broad masses of people and organizing them into a great overwhelming revolutionary army. Here, through the vivid portrayal of images and dialogues rich in the characteristics of the time, the writer clearly unfolds before the readers Kuo Tzu-k'un's broad proletarian outlook and revolutionary spirit of adhering at all times to the general orientation of struggle and the struggle for liberating the whole mankind. Compared with figures in similar works, this artistic image is revealed with greater profundity and sparkles with the brilliance of our era. Since "the proletariat is the greatest class in the history of mankind and the most powerful revolutionary class ideologically, politically and in strength, it can and must unite the overwhelming majority of people around itself so as to isolate the handful of enemies to the maximum and attack them." Kuo Tzu-k'un's image has vividly embodied this truth revealed by Chairman Mao.

Hsia Ts'ai-yün in the novel "The First Lesson" further embodies this truth from another angle. Hsia Ts'ai-yün is an ordinary textile factory worker. In the tremendous historical change in which the working class marches into the superstructure, she becomes the commissar of the workers' propaganda team and shoulders the important task of leading struggle-criticism-transformation in a university. In face of the complicated contradictions and struggles, she sees the essence through the appearance and adopts a correct attitude toward the two mass organizations. She is neither swayed by the welcome from the "Little Red Guards" nor shaken by the opposition from the "Adult Red Guards," but gives judicious guidance according to circumstances and unites the people in directing the spearhead of struggle against the revisionist line and the class enemy. She thus gives the teachers and students of the whole school a novel first lesson and reveals the combat power of this socialist new thing of the workers' propaganda team. Here the writer neither gives a superficial account of the activities of the workers' propaganda teams after their stay in the schools, nor gives Ts'ai-yün's actions a legendary touch, but emphatically reveals the source of her wisdom and strength: it is the great cultural revolution that has increased her abilities. The great call that "the working class must exercise leadership in everything" arouses her combat spirit and she consciously perceives that she is "going to the superstructure on behalf of the whole working class." Yes! What force can be stronger than the whole working class?! Kuo Tzu-k'un and Hsia Ts'ai-yün reveal themselves as the representatives of the proletariat and it is precisely because they have grasped the truth that they can mow down the enemy in the struggle against the bourgeoisie. We see from these heroic images the militant appearance of the Chinese working class which heroically forges ahead in the storm of the great cultural revolution and are filled with confidence and strength in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

In the Yangtze River, the waves behind push forward those in front, and each generation is stronger than the previous one. The great storm of the great proletarian cultural revolution has swept millions upon millions of young revolutionary fighters into the strong currents of revolutionary

struggle so that they can weather the test of winds and waves and rapidly grow to maturity in their battle with the violent storm. In the "Prelude," we are pleased to meet a group of lovable young revolutionary fighters. There the Chin Tsao-lan (in the novel "Battle Standard of the Red Guards"), leader of the Red Guards who "fears neither heaven nor earth and is shrewd in doing things and good at meditation" as he fights his way out in the struggle against the bourgeois reactionary line, and the new cadres Yü P'ei-ying (in the novel "Ode to Youth") and Ting Kan-ch'uang (in the novel "Forward, Forward!") who ask of their own accord to be sent to the farms upon graduation so that they could wage resolute struggle against the revisionist line in running the farms and against the hidden class enemies. There is also Ouyang T'ieh (in the play "The Cold-Resistant Seeds"), son of a poor peasant who adheres to the correct orientation of open-door schooling in the revolution in education and who dares to criticize the capitalist trend of thought for restoration. Although the environments of their struggles, their character and age are different, they have a common characteristic, which is their unrivaled love for the cause of proletarian revolution, their unrivaled hatred toward revisionism and the ideas of all exploiting classes, their most beautiful yearning for the brilliant future of the revolution, and their revolutionary spirit of daring to think, speak out and take action manifested under the encouragement of such confidence in the revolution.

This spirit is precisely the most precious spirit of the young revolutionary fighters who have come forward in the storm of the great cultural revolution and is also the typical personality of the new generation of youth. The reading of these works gives people a completely new impression and food for deep thought. To be sure, how to mold the heroic images of the successors to the revolution and how to handle the relationship between the old and young revolutionary generations is a very important task in the whole literary creation. The achievements in the "Prelude" stand for a pleasing beginning which we should make continued efforts to practice.

Engels once said that literary works "must truthfully re-enact typical characters in typical environments." An important point to profoundly reflect the essence of the great proletarian cultural revolution and mold a brand-new image for the proletarian heroes in socialist literary works is to design for the heroic figures contradictions and conflicts with characteristics of the great cultural revoution so as to reveal their heroic features in their life-and-death struggle against class enemies and the revisionist line. It can be said that most of the heroic images in the "Prelude" are manifested in the stormy scene after breaking out of the encirclement of the bourgeois reactionary line and triumphing over a series of class struggles and two-line struggles. Therefore, although the works may depict only one aspect of the storm of struggle or a fragment of the development of the movement, since they have grasped the key link of class struggle and the essence and main trend of the great cultural revolution, the main themes of these works are imbued with universal significance.

"The Train Dashes Toward Peking" is a narrative poem with the storm of the January Revolution as the background. The January Revolution was the critical moment in the great cultural revolution when the proletarian revolutionaries seized power from the capitalist-roaders and an extremely violent

situation appeared in the struggle between the two classes and the two lines. The poem depicts Fan P'u-hsin, the capitalist-roader in the railway bureau who never repents and who maliciously issues the order to "suspend rail traffic" "in a vain attempt to break away from the precarious situation." In face of the despicable conduct of the class enemy to sabotage the great cultural revolution, Ah Pin is "unable to suppress his surging heroic feelings" and majestically stands in front of Fan P'u-hsin. Speaking sternly, he lays bare Fan P'u-hsin's plot and sharply thwarts the enemy's tricks. He drives the train to Peking together with his comrades-in-arms and triumphantly sounds the whistle for the march of the January Revolution. The dauntless spirit of Ah Pin who "would rather go one step forward and die than retreat half a step and live for the sake of defending Chairman Mao's revolutionary line" revealed in the poem tells us that it is precisely Chairman Mao's revolutionary line that has nurtured millions upon millions of people like Ah Pin, and that millions upon millions of people like Ah Pin have guaranteed with their selfless and dauntless struggle the triumphant progress of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

The short story "Supply Station Near the Square" is a work with artistic characteristics. Its plot is simple and there are not many characters. It merely picks out an episode in life and in a small shop near the square in the great cultural revolution and depicts the conflicts in ideas of two shop assistants on the question of whether or not to prolong the business hours to serve the general meeting at the square the next day. However, the work does not confine this conflict to the small shop, but depicts it against the era of turbulent wind and smoke, thus attaining results in making a small picture reflect the major theme. From the window of this small shop, the writer depicts the grand scene of the mounted and foot soldiers who gallop forward outside the shop. At this time, isn't the readers' attention also diverted toward the onflow of the turbulent era?

These works also make us realize that while the full-length works can of course reveal the powerful waves of the great struggle between the two classes and the two lines, a shorter work can similarly make efforts to refine a central theme and mold heroic figures by vividly and richly reflecting the unprecedently great struggle of the great proletarian cultural revolution from a railway station and even the window of a shop. Certainly, as seen at present, each work in the "Prelude" is different in the depth of reflecting the great cultural revolution, and their artistic achievements are also not the same. Some works have a broader content in generalizing the life of struggle. They are good at depicting and playing up important points through one or two outstanding incidents and scenes and centrally reveal an important question in the great cultural revolution, and hence their state of mind and literary style are higher. But there are also some works which cannot completely jump clear of the specific incidents they narrate and the life reflected is rather shallow and narrow. They have to be further improved.

Numerous historical facts show that toward any great revolutionary storm, different people with different stand invariably would hold different views. The great proletarian cultural revolution is also like this. The struggle to affirm or negate this revolutionary struggle will still go on. This shows the protracted and acute nature of class struggle and the two-line

struggle and reveals the necessity for the proletariat to exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie. It is precisely because of this that proletarian literature, as the tool and weapon of the proletariat in waging class struggle, should strive to make contributions in this struggle. Just as the title of this collection tells us, the works discussed above are still a "prelude" in using the literary form to reflect and eulogize the great cultural revolution. The prelude is not yet the climax. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's important instruction on the study of theory to combat and prevent revisionism, definitely more writers will take up their militant pens and join the ranks in reflecting and eulogizing the great cultural revolution, defending the fruits of victory in the great cultural revolution and supporting the new things in the revolution. We believe that this climax will arrive.

* * *

NEW YEAR'S DAY MESSAGE

Nothing Is Hard in This World If You Dare To Scale the Heights

-- New Year's Day, 1976, Editorial by Jen-min Jih-pao Hung-ch'i and Chieh-fang-chün Pao

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 31, 1975)

following is the full text of the new year's day, 1976, editorial by the "people's daily", the "red flag" journal and the "liberation army daily", entitled "nothing is hard in this world if you dare to scale the heights":

nineteen seventysix has arrived. today witnesses the publication of two poems written by our great leader chairman mao in 1965: "chingkangshan revisited -- to the tune of shui tiao keh tou" and "two birds: a dialogue -- to the tune of nien nu chiao". through artistic images which splendidly combine revolutionary realism and revolutionary romanticism, these two brilliant works describe the excellent situation at home and abroad in which "(boldface begins) the world is being turned upside down (boldface ends)" and "(boldface begins) past scenes are transformed (boldface ends)"; they hail the heroism of the revolutionary people who "(boldface begins) can clasp the moon in the ninth heaven and seize turtles deep down in the five seas (boldface ends)"; they set forth the historical law that marxism-leninism is sure to prevail while revisionism is bound to fail. the publication of these two poems of chairman mao's is an event of great political and immediate significance and a great inspiration to the people throughout the country. as we stride into the new year reading chairman mao's poems and surveying our vast country and the revolutionary storms around the world, we are full of emotion and pride and are all the more confident of winning new victories.

look excl. "(boldface begins) orioles sing, swallows swirl... everywhere (boldface ends)". through the great proletarian cultural revolution, the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, the movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the criticism of the novel "water margin", our party is full of vigour, our people are in high spirits, our country is flourishing, and the dictatorship of the proletariat is stronger than ever. new socialist things are blooming in profusion throughout our country. the masses of the people of all nationalities are perseveringly studying

marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought; they are deepening their understanding of classes, class struggle and the struggle between the two lines in socialist society and their awareness of the need to restrict bourgeois right and continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. the three-in-one combination of the old, the middle-aged and the young has invigorated leading bodies at all levels, and millions of successors to the cause of proletarian revolution are tempering themselves in accordance with the five requirements set by chairman mao. the revolution in literature and art exemplified by the model revolutionary theatrical works has resulted in an efflorescence of creative work in socialist literature and art. the revolution in education is advancing in struggle in the direction pointed out by chairman mao, and gratifying results have been achieved in the efforts to transform schools into instruments of the dictatorship of the proletariat and bring up workers with both socialist consciousness and culture. the revolution in health work is overcoming the rural shortage of doctors and medicines, barefoot doctors are steadily maturing, and the cooperative medical system has become more consolidated. by entering may 7 cadre schools, going down to do manual labour and studying afresh, large numbers of cadres have increased their awareness of the need to continue the revolution and regained their revolutionary youthfulness. more than ten million school graduates have gone to the vast countryside where they are persevering in the revolution and growing sturdily. the entry of the working class into institutions of higher education, middle and primary schools and other organizations in the superstructure has put an end to the domination of these organizations by bourgeois intellectuals. the formation and growth of theoretical contingents of workers, peasants and soldiers are pushing the socialist revolution forward on the ideological and cultural fronts. the mass movement to learn from tachai in agriculture is actively progressing. hundreds of millions of people have been aroused and a million cadres have gone to the agricultural front line. the revolutionary drive to build tachai-type counties throughout the country is surging ahead. china has had good harvests for 14 years running. the mass movement to learn from taching in industry is developing in depth, giving fuller play to the revolutionary spirit of independence and self-reliance and increasing industrial production beyond previous levels. professional scientific and technical personnel are integrating themselves with workers and peasants and doing scientific research in an open-door way, a man-made earth satellite has been recovered, and science has made further progress. the target for gross industrial and agricultural output set in the fourth

five-year plan has been successfully met. in our country prices are stable, the market is brisk, and people's living standards have been rising steadily.

all this is a forceful refutation of the fallacy that "the present is not as good as the past". all this represents a great victory for chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and for the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius.

under the leadership of the party central committee headed by chairman mao, the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities of the country should in the new year adhere to the party's basic line, conscientiously study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, take class struggle as the key link, continue to implement chairman mao's important instructions, advance the socialist revolution in all spheres of the superstructure, promote stability and unity, accelerate the development of socialist agriculture and industry and the entire economy, and strive to further consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

chairman mao has taught us: "(boldface begins) never forget classes and class struggle. (boldface ends)"

recently chairman mao has again taught us: "(boldface begins) stability and unity do not mean writing off class struggle; class struggle is the key link and everything else hinges on it. (boldface ends)"

taking class struggle as the key link -- this has been chairman mao's fundamental theory and practice in leading our party in carrying out the socialist revolution over the past 20 years and more. as chairman mao pointed out once again in 1965 when criticizing liu shao-chi's revisionist line, "(boldface begins) class contradiction, the class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road exist throughout the transitional period. we shall go astray if we forget this fundamental theory and practice of our party over the last dozen years or so. (boldface ends)" many years of historical experience show that negating or revising the principle of taking class struggle as the key link is bound to lead to mistakes in theory and practice. the struggle between the two lines -- to practise marxism or to practise revisionism -- is the reflection within the party of the struggle between the two classes and between the two roads. the recent farrago on the educational front, representing a right

deviationist wind to reverse previous verdicts, is a conspicuous manifestation of the revisionist line that stands against the proletariat on behalf of the bourgeoisie. this shows once again that class struggle is long and tortuous and at times very acute in socialist society. we should remain sober-minded, persevere in our proletarian struggle against the bourgeoisie and never for a moment forget the key link, class struggle. only when the key link is grasped will everything fall into place. in criticizing the eclectic view that puts politics on a par with economics, lenin said: "(boldface begins) politics cannot but have precedence over economics. to argue differently means forgetting the a b c of marxism. (boldface ends)" what is politics? lenin said: "(boldface begins) politics means a struggle between classes (boldface ends)". if one forgets the key link, class struggle, one will be a blind, half-baked and muddle-headed revolutionary and depart from the socialist orientation.

how to assess the great proletarian cultural revolution -- this is a concentrated reflection of the current struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines. both the ninth and tenth congresses of the party definitively appraised the great proletarian cultural revolution. to approve or negate this great revolution is in essence a struggle between continuing revolution on the one hand and restoration and retrogression on the other. this struggle will go on for a long time. our cadres must continue to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, carry on criticism of the novel "water margin", re-study chairman mao's instructions on the great proletarian cultural revolution, gain a deep understanding of the fact that the principal contradiction in socialist society is the contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, a deep understanding of these two classes and the class struggle between them and of the character, target, task and prospects of the socialist revolution, and consciously grasp the party's basic line and policies for the historical period of socialism. only thus can one have a correct attitude toward the great proletarian cultural revolution, the masses and oneself. it is essential to go on criticizing the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of liu shao-chi and of lin piao, capitalist tendencies and the ideology of bourgeois right and to defend and develop the fruits of the victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

a correct attitude toward this revolution calls for a correct attitude toward the new things that have emerged under socialism. new socialist things are the fresh fruits of the triumph of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie.

they are the great and vital inventions of hundreds of millions of people. they restrict bourgeois right in all spheres and reflect the trend of historical development -- socialism and communism will inevitably replace capitalism. chairman mao has said: "(boldface begins) new things always have to experience difficulties and setbacks as they grow (boldface ends)"; "(boldface begins) the masses are the real heroes (boldface ends)". every member of the communist party and every revolutionary must fervently support new revolutionary things. it should be noted that new things have to go through a process of development and that they are liable to have certain shortcomings. one should adopt a positive attitude toward them and take measures to perfect them on the basis of fully affirming their achievements. in no way should one behave like a bourgeois lord, peremptorily denounce them and pour cold water on them. still less should one follow the handful of hostile people who have ulterior motives in their attempts to strangle new things. we should take class struggle as the key link and continue to do a good job in carrying out the revolution in education, in literature and art and in health work, and in conducting struggle-criticism-transformation on all fronts.

"(boldface begins) the great proletarian cultural revolution is a powerful motive force for the development of the social productive forces in our country. (boldface ends)" nineteen seventysix is the first year of the fifth five-year plan for the development of our national economy; efforts should be made to fulfil and overfulfil the state plan. it is essential to persist in (boldface begins) building our country independently and with the initiative in our own hands, through self-reliance, hard struggle, diligence and thrift (boldface ends), continue to carry out the principle of "(boldface begins) grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war (boldface ends)", go all out, aim high and achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism, and push the national economy forward. we must continue to deepen the mass movement (boldface begins) in agriculture, learn from tachai (boldface ends) and, with the whole party taking part in a tremendous effort to develop agriculture, strive to build tachai-type counties throughout the country. we must adhere to the (boldface begins) charter of the anshan iron and steel company (boldface ends), continue to deepen the mass movement (boldface begins) in industry, learn from taching (boldface ends) and take our own path of industrial development. whether in industry, agriculture or any other field of work, it

is necessary to take class struggle as the key link, rely on the masses, conduct investigations and studies, sum up experience and do a good job in grasping typical cases.

leadership by the party is the basic guarantee for the victory of our cause. party committees at all levels must strengthen their leadership, pay close attention to study, educate and train cadres, and conscientiously implement chairman mao's revolutionary line and principles and policies. the great debate on the educational front should be conducted under the leadership of party committees at various levels; no "fighting groups" should be organized. a strict distinction should be made between the two types of contradictions which differ in nature and they should be handled correctly. major issues of right and wrong in the two-line struggle should be settled through debate so as to achieve clarity in ideology and draw a clear line of demarcation between marxism and revisionism. with regard to comrades who have made mistakes, we should follow the policy (boldface begins) learn from past mistakes to avoid future ones and cure the sickness to save the patient (boldface ends), basing ourselves on the formula "(boldface begins) unity -- criticism and self-criticism -- unity (boldface ends)". we should continue to pay attention to the three-in-one combination of the old, the middle-aged and the young. guided by chairman mao's revolutionary line, we should unite more than 95 per cent of the masses and cadres, unite with all the forces that can be united with, mobilize all positive factors and do our work in every field still better.

the current international situation is excellent, there is great disorder under heaven. all the basic contradictions in the world are daily sharpening. the factors for both revolution and war are visibly increasing. phoney "goulash" communism has gone bankrupt. the marxist-leninist parties and organizations in various countries are growing stronger in the struggle against modern revisionism. the countries and people of the third world have been playing their role as the main force in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and great-power hegemonism. the contention between the two hegemonic powers, the soviet union and the united states, is intensifying; strategically europe is the focus of their contention. soviet social-imperialism, which is "making a feint to the east while attacking in the west" and most energetically playing the fraudulent

game of "detente", is precisely the most dangerous source of war today. we must heighten our vigilance and be prepared against war. we must continue to carry out the strategic principles advanced by chairman mao: "(boldface begins) dig tunnels deep, store grain everywhere, and never seek hegemony (boldface ends)"; "(boldface begins) be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people (boldface ends)". the people's liberation army and the masses of militiamen should carry forward their glorious revolutionary traditions, strengthen preparedness against war, train hard, be strict with themselves and always be ready to wipe out any invading enemy. we are determined to liberate taiwan province, our sacred territory.

"(boldface begins) nothing is hard in this world if you dare to scale the heights. (boldface ends)" chairman mao's brilliant verses show the bright and magnificent prospects before us and the tortuous struggle we have to go through on our way forward. they will guide us in breaking through brambles and thorns and in advancing courageously along the great road of continuing revolution. under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and the leadership of the party central committee headed by chairman mao and with the unity of the whole party, the whole army and the people of the whole country, we are sure to overcome all difficulties and hazards and win still greater victories in the new year.

Jen-min Jih-pao, Hung-ch'i and Chieh-fang-chün Pao
Carry Joint New Year's Day Editorial

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 31, 1975)

the publication of the two poems by chairman mao, "chingkangshan revisited -- to the tune of shui tiao keh tou" and "two birds: a dialogue -- to the tune of nien nu chiao", "is an event of great political and immediate significance and a great inspiration to the people throughout the country," declares the new year's day, 1976, editorial by the "people's daily", the "red flag" journal and the "liberation army daily".

through artistic images which splendidly combine revolutionary realism and revolutionary romanticism, these two brilliant works written by chairman mao in 1965 describe the excellent situation at home and abroad, hail the heroism of the revolutionary people and set forth the historical law that marxism-leninism is sure to prevail while revisionism is bound to fail, the editorial says.

the editorial extols the new socialist things that have emerged during the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius. these new things "are blooming in profusion throughout our country" and the dictatorship of the proletariat in china is stronger than ever, it says.

the editorial announces that the target for gross industrial and agricultural output set in the fourth five-year plan has been successfully met. "nineteen seventysix is the first year of the fifth five-year plan for the development of our national economy; efforts should be made to fulfil and overfulfil the state plan."

reviewing the current excellent international situation, it says: "all the basic contradictions in the world are daily sharpening. the factors for both revolution and war are visibly increasing. phoney 'goulash' communism has gone bankrupt. the marxist-leninist parties and organizations in various countries are growing stronger in the struggle against modern revisionism. the countries and people of the third world have been playing their role as the main force in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and great-power hegemonism. the contention between the two hegemonic powers, the soviet union and the united states, is intensifying; strategically europe is the focus of

their contention. soviet social-imperialism, which is 'making a feint to the east while attacking in the west' and most energetically playing the fraudulent game of 'detente", is precisely the most dangerous source of war today."

the editorial stresses: "we must heighten our vigilance and be prepared against war. we must continue to carry out the strategic principles advanced by chairman mao: 'dig tunnels deep, store grain everywhere, and never seek hegemony'; 'be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people'. the people's liberation army and the masses of militiamen should carry forward their glorious revolutionary traditions, strengthen preparedness against war, train hard, be strict with themselves and always be ready to wipe out any invading enemy." it reiterates: "we are determined to liberate taiwan province, our sacred territory."

the editorial enumerates china's achievements in the socialist revolution and construction and various new things that have emerged under socialism, such as: the widespread and persevering study of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought by the people of all nationalities of the country; the three-in-one combination of the old, the middle-aged and the young in leading bodies at all levels; the revolution in literature and art exemplified by the model revolutionary theatrical works; the revolution in education; the revolution in health work; large numbers of cadres going down to do manual labour; more than ten million school graduates having gone to the vast countryside; the entry of the working class into institutions of higher education, middle and primary schools and other organizations in the superstructure; the formation and growth of theoretical contingents of workers, peasants and soldiers; the vigorous development of the mass movement to learn from tachai in agriculture and the good harvests for 14 years running; the deepening of the mass movement to learn from taching in industry and the new levels achieved in industrial production; the integration of scientific and technical personnel with workers and peasants and further progress in science; and stable prices, brisk market and rising living standards of the people throughout the country.

"all this represents a great victory for chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and for the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius," the editorial says.

it very emphatically points out: "taking class struggle as the key link -- this has been chairman mao's fundamental theory and practice in leading our party in carrying out the socialist revolution over the past 20 years and more." "many years of historical experience show that negating or revising the principle of taking class struggle as the key link is bound to lead to mistakes in theory and practice."

the editorial goes on to say that the recent farrago on the educational front, representing a right deviationist wind to reverse previous verdicts, "is a conspicuous manifestation of the revisionist line that stands against the proletariat on behalf of the bourgeoisie. this shows once again that class struggle is long and tortuous and at times very acute in socialist society. we should remain sober-minded, persevere in our proletarian struggle against the bourgeoisie and never for a moment forget the key link, class struggle."

the editorial points out: "how to assess the great proletarian cultural revolution -- this is a concentrated reflection of the current struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines." "a correct attitude toward this revolution calls for a correct attitude toward the new things that have emerged under socialism."

the editorial says: "under the leadership of the party central committee headed by chairman mao, the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities of the country should in the new year adhere to the party's basic line, conscientiously study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, take class struggle as the key link, continue to implement chairman mao's important instructions, advance the socialist revolution in all spheres of the superstructure, promote stability and unity, accelerate the development of socialist agriculture and industry and the entire economy, and strive to further consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat."

at the end of the editorial, it quotes chairman mao's brilliant verses: "nothing is hard in this world if you dare to scale the heights." these verses, the editorial says, "show the bright and magnificent prospects before us and the tortuous struggle we have to go through on our way forward."

the editorial points out: "under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and the leadership of the party central committee headed by chairman mao and with the unity of the whole party, the whole army and the people of the whole country, we are sure to overcome all difficulties and hazards and win still greater victories in the new year."

MAO TSETUNG'S POEMS

Two Poems by Chairman Mao

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 31, 1975)

two poems by chairman mao are reprinted in the "people's daily" and other peking newspapers in the new year's day issue. entitled "chingkangshan revisited -- to the tune of shui tiao keh tou" and "two birds: a dialogue -- to the tune of nien nu chiao", the poems are published in the january 1976 issue of the journal "poetry". they read in full as follows:

chingkangshan revisited

-- to the tune of shui tiao keh tou

may 1965

i have long aspired to reach for the clouds,
again i come from afar
to climb chingkangshan, our old haunt.
past scenes are transformed,
orioles sing, swallows swirl,
streams purl everywhere

and the road mounts skyward.
once huangyangchieh is passed
no other perilous place calls for a glance.

wind and thunder are stirring,
flags and banners are flying
wherever men live.
thirty-eight years are fled
with a mere snap of the fingers.
we can clasp the moon in the ninth heaven
and seize turtles deep down in the five seas:
we'll return amid triumphant song and laughter.
nothing is hard in this world
if you dare to scale the heights.

two birds: a dialogue

-- to the tune of nien nu chiao

autumn 1965

the roc wings fanwise,
soaring ninety thousand li
and rousing a raging cyclone.
the blue sky on his back, he looks down
to survey man's world with its towns and cities.
gunfire licks the heavens,
shells pit the earth.

a sparrow in his bush is scared stiff.
"this is one hell of a mess excl.
o i want to flit and fly away."

"where, may i ask?"
the sparrow replies,
"to a jewelled palace in elfland's hills.
don't you know a triple pact was signed
under the bright autumn moon two years ago?
there'll be plenty to eat,
potatoes piping hot
with beef thrown in." (see note)
"stop your windy nonsense excl.
look you, the world is being turned upside down."

(note: this refers to "goulash" -- hsinhua editor.)

WORKER-PEASANT-SOLDIER COLLEGE GRADUATES

Tsinghua University Graduates Write to Chairman
Mao Pledging Integration with Workers, Peasants

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 30, 1975)

the "people's daily" today features a letter written to the great leader chairman mao by the more than 1,800 graduating students of tsinghua university, in which they express their determination to go to the rural and border areas to integrate with the workers and peasants. they pledge to become good successors to the revolution and to smash the fond dreams of imperialism, revisionism and reaction that china's younger generation will restore capitalism by means of a "peaceful evolution".

full of revolutionary fervour, the letter hails the present excellent situation of the proletarian educational revolution and reviews the progress made during the last few years by the graduating students at the socialist university.

the letter says: since entering the university, we worker-peasant-soldier students have participated in the struggle to criticize the bourgeoisie and revisionism and in the study of marxism-leninism and have thus constantly raised our ability to combat and prevent revisionism. among the graduating students of this year, more than 540 have been admitted into the chinese communist party and 160 into the communist youth league. the university adheres to the open-door policy in education and helps the students improve their abilities in the practice of the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. it runs spare-time, short-term and correspondence classes for workers, peasants and soldiers. for their graduation projects, the students have undertaken 332 production and scientific research items to meet the urgent needs of the state. now, 217 of their findings have been applied in production, 117 of which are up to chinese advanced standards and a number up to world advanced levels.

the letter continues: we are going to our posts in the work of socialist construction of our motherland in the excellent situation of the current revolution in education. now we are concerned with how to take over from our revolutionary predecessors the red banner of marxism-leninism and carry the revolution to the end under the dictatorship of the proletariat. in their pledges, many school-mates expressed the revolutionary determination "to work in the countryside as peasants" and "to make revolution in the border areas". more than ten graduating students and two graduates of the previous class have now realized their wish to work as peasants, and four have been posted to the tibetan countryside.

more than 160 students have been honoured with the approval to participate in the building of a railway and more than 130 students will work in tibet, chinghai and sinkiang. that so many graduates go to work in places where the difficulties are greatest of their own will is a revolutionary pioneering exploit without parallel in the 64 years' history of tsinghua university.

in conclusion, the students vow: after arriving at our workpost, we will always bear in mind class struggle, persist in the party's basic line and, like red seeds, take root among the workers and peasants, blossom and bear fruit, and consciously remould our world outlook so as to become worthy successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause.

GOOD HARVESTS

Northeast Provinces Report Good Harvests

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 30, 1975)

the three provinces of heilungkiang, liaoning and kirin, northeast china, wrested all round good agricultural harvests from a serious drought this year.

in northernmost province of heilungkiang, total grain output was 5 per cent higher than last year's and in liaoning and kirin provinces reached new highs. liaoning province, with its high concentration of heavy industry and urban population, had for many years been deficient in grain. it now grows enough grain to meet its needs.

industrial crops of cotton, soyabean, tobacco and apple in the three provinces all increased this year and big headway was also made in forestry, livestock breeding, fishery and side-line production.

china's northeast is an area of some 1,200,000 square kilometres and accounts for one eighth of the nation's total. the metallurgical, petroleum, coal, shipbuilding, machine building, and chemicals industries of the northeast play a major role in china's economy, and the new successes in agriculture are important for the whole country's development.

since the great proletarian cultural revolution, commune members and workers of the state farms in these provinces have penetratingly criticized revisionism and capitalism

and seriously implemented the principle of "taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor". they are carrying out the mass movement to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture, in a deep going way under the leadership of the party organizations at various levels. through these movements, the rural cadres and peasants have come to see that agricultural development is vital to building the national economy in an independent way, strengthening war preparations, combating and preventing revisionism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. over the last few years, a number of advanced tachai-type counties have come into being in these provinces.

during this year's crop growing period most northeastern areas were hit by serious drought while others suffered alternate dry spells and flood. the southern part of liaoning province was also struck by a strong earthquake. confident of men's will to conquer nature, the people in the northeast battled against these natural adversities with all their strength. under the leadership of the local party committees. encouraged by the slogan of "the greater the drought, the harder we will combat it", they made use of every possible drop of water, even carrying it to the fields by shoulder pole.

in emulation of tachai they undertook large-scale farmland capital construction to expand the acreage producing good harvests. since 1970 the province has added 960,000 hectares of farmland that give high stable yields whatever the weather and also brought water to 1,140,000 hectares of farmland, three times the total area cultivated in the 17 years before the great proletarian cultural revolution.

in the five counties in the western part of heilungkiang province which had no saturating rainfall for 250 successive days winter to summer, cadres and masses sunk more than 7,000 wells. as a result, in a short period of time 467,000 hectares of farmland were brought under irrigation and sown to autumn crops.

in their capital construction work in the last winter-spring period, peasants in kirin province moved tons of stone and earth to add 80,000 hectares of irrigated fields, 600,000 hectares of improved plots and 260,000 hectares of levelled land.

thanks to the socialist system and reliance on their own collective strength, the people in the southern part of liaoning province gathered a bumper harvest despite the heavy earthquake damage. led by local party committees and with support from all corners of the country, the local people put up a stubborn fight to offset the effects of the earthquake. they repaired and restored the houses and water conservancy facilities that had been damaged. moreover, they put up a number of new conservancy

projects and built large tracts of raised fields and terraces, surpassing all previous years in the amount of earth and masonry work done. in seriously affected yingkou and haicheng counties, grain output surpassed that of last year. per-hectare yield in yingkou averaged more than 6.2 tons and that in haicheng reached an all time high.

the northeast china provinces have only a short frost-free period and used to plant one crop a year. but in recent years, thanks to the implementation of the "eight-point charter for agriculture", many places have changed over to double-cropping. use of fine seed strains, application of adequate fertilizer, the strengthening of field management and the use of more farm machinery are the factors which made the change possible.

industry in the provinces is organized to do its share in supporting agriculture. a number of small steel, chemical fertilizer and farm machinery plants have been set up to aid farm production in liaoning province, one of china's heavy industry centres. since the beginning of the cultural revolution, the number of big, medium-sized and small tractors in the province has increased almost seven-fold, walking tractors 169-fold, machine ploughed fields 3.5-fold and the amount of chemical fertilizer per unit ten-fold.

PETROCHEMICAL WORKS AND OIL REFINERIES

Chinese Petro-chemical Works, Oil Refinery Fulfill Yearly Quotas

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 30, 1975)

the peking general petro-chemical works, one of china's largest, has topped this year's production quotas for all proudcts 21 days ahead of schedule and its total output value is double that of 1970. seven major indexes, including output, varieties, quality, cost and labour productivity, hit all-time highs.

the amount of crude oil processed this year at another large enterprise, the lanchow oil refinery in kansu province, is 48 percent higher than that of last year. total output of gasoline, kerosene, diesel oil and lubricants increased 50 percent over last year. all products are up to standard and other indexes were also fulfilled.

the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat this year enhanced the socialist enthusiasm of the workers of both enterprises. the peking general petro-chemical works did considerable technical transformation. over 500 measures were adopted to solve difficult technical problems and boost production.

the lanchow oil refinery improved its oil processing facilities to raise the extraction rate and improve quality.

STEEL OUTPUT

Hopei Increases Iron and Steel Output

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 30, 1975)

north china's hopei province fulfilled this year's iron and steel production plan ahead of schedule. compared with last year, pig iron output rose by 22 percent, rolled steel, 23.8 percent, steel, 11.5 percent, and iron ore, 8.5 percent.

basing themselves on the orientation that industry must serve agriculture, the hopei metallurgical workers made a tremendous effort to produce more rolled steel for farm use. the whole province this year turned out over a dozen times more new varieties and specifications of rolled steel than last year.

prefectures and counties in hopei have also established a number of new small iron mines and iron and steel mills.

EXHIBITIONS

PLA Fine Art and Photo Exhibitions Held in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 30, 1975)

two exhibitions, one of fine art works and the other of photography, done by members of the chinese people's liberation army are now on view at the military museum in peking of the chinese people's revolution.

on display are more than 900 works. most of them are by amateur artists who are soldiers in various units or cadres at company or platoon level.

the exhibitions show that, tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, p.l.a. fighters are good at using the brush and camera as well as the gun. they have worked hard to contribute to the flowering of socialist fine art.

the works on display reflect a great variety of themes and have a strong sense of current events. they mirror how commanders and fighters study revolutionary theory and train hard together with militiamen to improve

their combat effectiveness, strengthen national defence and carry forward the glorious p.l.a. tradition of the unity between officers and men and between the army and the people.

quite a number of works are on the tremendous achievements made in the socialist revolution in the educational, public health and literary and art fields and the armymen's support for socialist new things. others, including "new 'peasants' settle in tibet", "healthy new shoots" and "sparkling youth", depict how young demobilized soldiers choose to settle in the border areas rather than go back to cities where they came from before enlisting in the army.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese Exhibition of Arts and Handicrafts Opens in Peking

(NCNA-English Tirana, Dec. 30, 1975)

an exhibition of arts and handicrafts of the people's republic of china opened at the palace of culture here yesterday under the joint sponsorship of the ministry of light and food industry and the albanian committee for cultural and friendly relations with foreign countries.

the opening ceremony were attended by adil carcani, first vice-chairman of the council of minister; myqerem fuga, minister of light and food industry; reiz malile, vice-minister of foreign affairs; javer mzlo, chairman of the albanian committee for cultural and friendly relations with foreign countries.

han po, chinese charge d'affaires ad interim, was also present.

albanian leaders and other visitors were shown round the exhibition.

articles on display are part of the fine carvings, embroideries, ceramics and braids produced during the great proletarian cultural revoluton and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius.

CHINA AND TIMOR

Deputy Chief of PLA General Staff Meets East Timorese Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 30, 1975)

ho cheng-wen, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, this evening met and gave a banquet in honour of the government delegation of the democratic republic of east timor led by rogerio tiago de fatima lobato, minister of defence and commander-in-chief of the national liberation army.

the meeting and banquet proceeded in a warm atmosphere of friendship.

present on the occasion were leading members of departments concerned tu ping, cheng jui-sheng and yin tso-chen.

CHINA AND ECUADOR

Comrade Chang Chun-chiao Meets and Fetes
Delegation of Central Committee of
Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Ecuador

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 30, 1975)

chang chun-chiao, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here recently with all members of the delegation of the central committee of the marxist-leninist communist party of ecuador.

after the meeting, comrade chang chun-chiao gave a dinner in honour of the delegation.

present at the meeting and dinner were keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; and shen chien, deputy head of the liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee.

the delegation came to china for a friendly visit at the invitation of the c.p.c. central committee. it visited peking, harbin, taching, changsha and shaoshan.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Vice Premier Hua Kuo-feng Meets Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 30, 1975)

hua kuo-feng, vice-premier of the state council, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with saburo tamura, professor of the department of agronomy of university of tokyo, and his wife hiroko tamura here this evening.

present on the occasion were hao chung-shih, acting president of the chinese society of agronomy, liu hua-ching, leading member of the chinese academy of sciences, and wang hsiao-yun, deputy director of the department of asian affairs of the foreign ministry.

CHINA AND KOREA

Korean Civil Aviation Bureau Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 30, 1975)

the delegation of the civil aviation bureau of the democratic people's republic of korea led by kim chang guk, deputy director of the bureau, left here for home by air this afternoon after a friendly visit to china.

shen tu, deputy director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china, saw the delegation off at the airport. also present was li jae pil, minister-counsellor of the d.p.r.k. embassy here.

korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk gave a banquet yesterday evening on the occasion of the delegation's visit to china. liu tsun-hsin, director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china, was present.

MALAYSIA

Malaysian Press Demands Withdrawal of Indonesian Troops from East Timor

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 30, 1975)

malaysian newspapers have demanded indonesia withdraw its troops from east timor, according to kuala lumpur reports.

"nanyang siang pau" in an editorial on december 25 pointed to the u.n. security council resolution on december 22 calling on the indonesian government to withdraw all its troops from east timor at once, and said that the indonesian armed invasion, under whatever pretexts, is subject to accusation by the third world and non-aligned countries.

the editorial said that the revolutionary front for independence of east timor (fretilin) is resolved to fight to the last ditch against the indonesian troops by adopting the guerrilla strategy.

"sin chew jit poh" noted editorially on december 27: "the indonesian military intervention has caused the death of many innocent people and the damage of valuable properties in east timor. the occupation of dili, capital of east timor, by indonesian troops did not bring about calm; on the contrary, the armed forces of fretilin which firmly stands for independence evacuated into the mountains, and its armed forces in other cities are still holding out in fortifications. evidently, in war-torn east timor, independence and peace are out of sight and the people's lives and property are still in danger".

the editorial said: "the people of east timor and other countries of the world should make further efforts to contribute to the realization of independence of east timor and to peace and stability in south-east asia."

"sing ping yit pao" said in an editorial on december 28 that fretilin has prepared to fight a protracted war. indonesia should abide by the u.n. resolution and let the people of east timor build their country in line with their own aspiration so as to really enjoy the fruit of independence, the editorial pointed out.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent: New Tsars Intensify Penetration in Latin America

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 30, 1975)

the soviet social-imperialists have markedly intensified their expansion and penetration activities in latin america this year, weakening the u.s. foundations in the west hemisphere.

this constitutes part of the "offensive" global strategy of the soviet union in its contention with the united states for world hegemony.

an important development in this respect has been that the new tsars have formulated their strategy and tactics for expansion and penetration and managed to knock together their followers in a meeting to coordinate and harmonize their actions. the new tsars stress the flexible use of "peaceful and non-peaceful forms and means of struggle" to expand their spheres of influence and consolidate the gains already achieved. they also stress the need to establish and develop broad "political alliances" and "social alliances", including those with the military of latin america. they and their followers want to "become a force capable of exercising decisive influence on politics in every of the latin american countries". they have begun to act in accordance with the planned programme. in certain latin american countries, they try hard to worm their way into mass organizations while in some others, they preach the establishment of a "broad coalition cabinet" by civilians and the military and advocate their drawing of "mid and long term administration plans". all this betrays the new tsars' expansionist ambitions in latin america.

infiltration into latin america's military forces is much emphasized in the new tsars' action programme. leaders of the brezhnev clique have openly underlined penetration by pro-soviet elements into the portuguese military forces as an example to follow in making gross inroads into the military forces of latin american countries. this is drawing vigilant attention among various latin american circles. an editorial in a brazilian paper points out that the new expansion tactics of the soviet union is to seize power through the military. the honduran paper "la prensa", in an article published last july 28, notes "soviet agents prepared to infiltrate into latin american troops". it adds that the new tsars are "working intensively" in honduras, colombia, costa rica, the dominican republic and some other countries while soviet-trained agents "are spear-heads to carry out subversion in the military".

in the meantime, the new tsars themselves are resorting to whatever possible means, political, economic, military and cultural, to extend its activities in latin america. they are "making use of all means of imperialist inroads", charged brazilian daily "o estado do sao paulo", which include "diplomacy, aid and trade, espionage and subversion, naval presence" and the local fifth columns.

to begin with, they capitalize on the current tides of anti-imperialism, anti-colonialism and national independence in latin america and, in the disguise of "natural allies" supporting the cause of latin american countries, they try every means to infiltrate deep into latin american society. they make use of international meetings and bilateral activities to sell their "detente", "disarmament" and other fallacies to prepare conditions in furtherance of their penetration.

the new tsars continue to use economic "aid" as a brick to open the door of the continent, as conditions there at present are not favourable for their political expansion. they try to make people believe that the struggle of the latin american and other third world countries can "make real headway" only when they unite with the soviet forces. by giving loans and technical "aid", undertaking aid projects and expanding trade, they attempt to turn the economic dependence of latin american countries dependent on the united states into a dependence on the soviet union. "aid" is also a means by which to infiltrate their personnel and exert political influence on the recipients. more over, by taking advantage of latin america's united struggle against imperialism and for economic independence and development to fish in troubled water, they have introduced into latin america "the council for mutual economic assistance", an instrument for pushing neo-colonialism.

the tricks of the soviet revisionists are being seen through by more and more people. an article in the 398th issue of argentine magazine "siet dias" early this year points out that the soviet union's "economic aid" and trade in fact serve its contention with the other superpower. the austrian weekly "present" in a commemtary on november 20 says: "the soviet union tries to deck out as an aid giver for development, but what it does is by no means to assist the poor countries. it uses the position of aid to engage in subversion either in asia, africa or latin america."

meanwhile, kgb agents have stepped up conspiratorial activities in latin america. the venezuelan paper "el monde" on november 6 and 10 reported that soviet military attaches in latin american countries have been "assigned a special job together with the section chiefs of the kgb". the paper noted that spies and agents from the soviet union and local soviet-paid spies and agents have made infiltration in some latin american countries and attempted to interfere with their political affairs. kgb has also used "tourism" to "attain the aim of increasing the traffic

of its agents in the caribbean zone". the bogota paper "el espacio" on august 27 reported the moves of the soviet spy ring, pointing out it had a "staff" in colombia and important branches in venezuela and panama.

the new tsars are using every means to tighten their control over the footholds they have gained in latin america and at the same time trying their best to seek new beachheads in an attempt to expand their sphere of influence there. in the caribbean, the kremlin is following the strategy of advancing gradually towards the southern gate of the united states. it often sent warships and planes to the region to back its efforts to seek hegemony there. the constant presence of soviet guided missile cruisers, destroyers, helicopter carriers, guided missile submarines and bear reconnaissance airplanes in the region has exposed the ambition of the new tsars to turn the "forbidden area" under the u.s. control into another mediterranean where the soviet naval and air forces are free to come and go in an intense struggle for hegemony with u.s. imperialism.

the soviet expansion and the intensification of the soviet-u.s. contention for hegemony in latin america have constituted a grave menace to the independence and security of the latin american countries and have aroused resolute condemnation and opposition by the public of these countries. the people's struggle against imperialism and hegemony is surging. latin american countries which are getting rid of u.s. control and exploitation are becoming awakened to the true feature of social-imperialism which is more dangerous and rampant.

the events in the past year show that although the new tsars have exerted their utmost in making inroads everywhere, their gains in latin america are still limited and they have met with setbacks in quite a number of places. undoubtedly, the more the ugly features of the new tsars are exposed, the more slim their chance of carrying through their schemings will become. in the face of the latin american people's wrathful opposition to hegemony, the smug calculations of soviet social imperialism will inevitably come to nothing.

CHINA AND US

Chinese Foreign Minister Meets Former US President Nixon's Daughter and Her Husband

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 30, 1975)

chinese foreign minister chiao kuan-hua this afternoon met with julie nixon eisenhower, daughter of former u.s. president richard nixon, and her husband david eisenhower.

present on the occasion were huang chen, chief of the chinese liaison office in the united states, and chu chuan-hsien, director of the protocol department, and tang wen-sheng, deputy director of the american and oceanian affairs department, of the foreign ministry.

Peking Banquet in Honor of US Congress Women Delegation to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 30, 1975)

chou chiu-yeh, vice-president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the u.s. congress women delegation to china led by republican representative mrs. margaret m. heckler with democratic representative patsy t. mink as deputy leader.

harry e.t. thayer, deputy chief of the u.s. liaison office in china, was among the guests at the banquet.

present were huang chen, chief of the chinese liaison office in the united states; wang hai-jung, vice-foreign minister; lin chiao-chih, member of the standing committee of the rational people's congress; tang wen-sheng, deputy director of the american and oceanian affairs department of the foreign ministry; madame chu lin; hsu kuang, vice-chairman of the peking municipal women's federation; kang tai-sha, deputy secretary-general of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs; and women representatives of various circles in the chinese capital.

the u.s. delegation arrived in peking this afternoon for a visit to china at the invitation of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs.

Chairman Mao Tsetung Meets Daughter of Former US President Nixon and Husband

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 31, 1975)

chairman mao tsetung this evening met with julie nixon eisenhower, daughter of former u.s. president richard nixon, and her husband david eisenhower.

at the meeting, julie conveyed her father's regards to chairman mao. she said that she was honoured to be here to bring her father's greetings to chairman mao and that her parents were deeply impressed by their visit to china in 1972. david extended greetings to chairman mao on behalf of his family. chairman mao had a conversation with them in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. at the end of the conversation, chairman mao asked them to convey, after returning home, his regards to mr. richard nixon and said that mr. nixon was welcome to revisit china.

present at the meeting were chiao kuan-hua, foreign minister; huang chen, chief of the chinese liaison office in the united states; wang hai-jung, vice-foreign minister; and tang wen-sheng and chang han-chih, deputy department directors of the foreign ministry.

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TACH'ING OIL FIELD

A Paen to Revolution Plus All-Out Exertion

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 28, 1975)

Long before the birth of new China, Chairman Mao had predicted, "The speed of China's economic construction will not be very slow, but may be fairly fast." Revolution plus all-out exertion practiced by the heroic workers of Tach'ing has realized this prediction of Chairman Mao in an exemplary manner.

Taking class struggle as the key link, maintaining the basic line of the Party and adhering to continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, giving play to the revolutionary tradition of hard struggle and giving play to the revolutionary spirit of "fearing neither hardship nor death," this is what the workers of Tach'ing call revolution plus all-out exertion, and is fundamentally why Tach'ing has kept on winning victories.

An Important Battlefront of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, Tach'ing has kept on advancing from victory to victory and become an important battlefront of the dictatorship of the proletariat. The production of a huge amount of oil here and the training of a revolutionized force have created rich experiences for integrating the "Charter of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company" drawn up by Chairman Mao with the realities of Tach'ing to blaze a trail for industrialization in China.

The pathetic history of China in relying on "foreign oil" to get by came to an end in the sixties. The workers of Tach'ing made definite contributions. Today, it is very difficult for people to make a comparison of the total oil output in Tach'ing with that in old China. An octogenarian who formerly occupied a high post in China returned from abroad last year and paid a visit to the No. 49 team of the Second Oil Extraction Department of the

Tach'ing Oilfield. Hearing that the annual oil output of this team was already more than double that of the whole country in the last 42 years in old China, he was deeply touched, and was both amazed and delighted. The crude oil output of the Tach'ing Oilfield has increased at the average rate of more than 30 percent a year. At present, the crude oil output of Tach'ing is equivalent to five and a half times that of 1959. Since the exploitation of the Tach'ing Oilfield, the accumulated financial receipts surrendered to the higher level are equal to 11.6 times the total investment sunk by the state. As an important battlefront of the dictatorship of the proletariat, Tach'ing has laid a solid material foundation for the socialist revolution and construction in the motherland.

A still greater gain of Tach'ing in the past 15 years is the use of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought to build the ranks of workers, cadres and family dependents for combating and guarding against revisionism. In Tach'ing, people are fond of talking about the tradition of the Battle of Tach'ing. What is the tradition of the Battle of Tach'ing? It is mainly to start things by means of "On Practice" and "On Contradiction," and to solve the various problems encountered in class struggle and in the process of building the oilfield and conducting scientific experiments with the stand, viewpoint and method of Mao Tsetung thought. The staff members and workers of Tach'ing have properly inherited and carried forward this tradition. For more than ten years in the past, Tach'ing has sent more than 50,000 workers, cadres and technicians to various fraternal oilfields. The spirit of Tach'ing is blossoming and bearing fruits all over the country. The workers who have grasped Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought constitute the most powerful material force in oilfield construction, and the most solid base of the battlefront of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The workers of Tach'ing aptly said, "An advanced unit is not one that does not stand in class struggle and the two-line struggle, but is one that gives prominence to the grasping of class struggle and the two-line struggle." In the past ten years and more, development and construction in Tach'ing had time and again met with interference and sabotage from the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao. Taking class struggle as the key link, the workers of Tach'ing adhered to the basic line of the Party, showed no fear of ghosts, and perversity and no blind faith in foreign things, and waged struggle against the class enemies who sabotaged the exploitation of Tach'ing and against the class enemies who vainly attempted to uproot the red banner of Tach'ing. They waged resolute struggle against the revisionist line for running enterprises by advocating "material incentives," "slavish comprador philosophy," "management of plants by experts" and the "one head system." They criticized the idea of bourgeois rights and broke with the old idea of extending the differences between workers and peasants and between town and country. Under the centralized leadership of the Party, they persistently placed proletarian politics in command, relied wholeheartedly on the working class, launched mass movements in a big way, carried forward the revolutionary spirit of building our country independently and with the initiative in our own hands, through self-reliance hand struggle, diligence and thrift. They adhered to the May 7 road and practiced the integration of workers and peasants, town and country, to build Tach'ing into a new type of socialist enterprise.

Today, the movement to study theory in order to combat and guard against revisionism is gaining depth in Tach'ing, and there are more and more communist factors. The conditions that make it impossible for the bourgeoisie to survive or to emerge again are constantly strengthened, and the dictatorship of the proletariat is consolidated as never before. An excellent situation prevails in Tach'ing, and this is the most important hallmark.

Continue the Revolution, Take Pleasure in Making All-Out Exertion

Tach'ing is good in that the workers there are united as one man, and that they continue the revolution and take pleasure in making all-out exertion under the condition of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Class struggle is the key link. Over the course of 15 years of revolution, the workers of Tach'ing have become more and more conscious and more and more efficient in grasping the basic line of the Party. Class struggle is explained every year, every month and every day. Major issues bearing on the line are controlled by the cadres, the workers and the family dependents. Just as they have said, "The workers of Tach'ing who have been tempered in class struggle and the two-line struggle are not to be trifled with."

The Battle of Tach'ing started 15 years ago under the difficult condition of the serious interlocking of class struggle and the struggle for production. The main difficulties were not the shortage of equipment, the cold weather or the lack of livelihood facilities, but the attacks and sabotage of class enemies at home and abroad. The first decision made by the Party committee of Tach'ing was to call upon the staff members and workers taking part in the battle to study seriously Chairman Mao's "On Practice" and "On Contradiction," use Mao Tsetung thought to analyze the situation of class struggle and various contradictions, firmly lay hold of this principal contradiction in class struggle, and resolutely win the battle. Such difficulties as cold weather, the shortage of material resources and the lack of experience were all overcome. After three years of arduous struggle, the first major oilfield in China was built with greater, faster, better and more economical results in accordance with the "Charter of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company" put forth by Chairman Mao, and the red banner of Tach'ing was flown on the industrial front.

In the great proletarian cultural revolution, the workers of Tach'ing conscientiously implemented Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and with the support of the PLA, they vigorously threw themselves into the struggle to smash the two bourgeois headquarters of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao. They thoroughly criticized their counter-revolutionary revisionist line and settled accounts with their crimes in attempting to topple the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism. At the same time, they also smashed the conspiracy of a small handful of class enemies who tried to cut down the red banner of Tach'ing.

During the tense days and nights of the great cultural revolution and the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius, the workers of Tach'ing persevered in "grasping revolution and promoting production." They knew that to properly grasp revolution and promote production at the most critical moment of class

struggle could most effectively safeguard the red banner of Tach'ing. The Oilfield Construction Company No. 11, which is well-known throughout the oilfield for "its strictness in consciousness and placing the word 'good' above all else," fulfilled in three years a volume of work that was one and a half times higher than that done in six years before the great cultural revolution.

In the course of advance, Tach'ing went through various tests, including tests by difficulties and tests by victories. They adhered to the orientation of continuing the revolution and adopted a correct attitude toward the various tests.

In 1964, the call, "In industry, learn from Tach'ing," issued by Chairman Mao provided the greatest encouragement and incentive to the workers of Tach'ing. People from all parts of the country came in groups to visit Tach'ing, and there were also more words of praises. The great victory posed the workers of Tach'ing a sharp question: If the whole country is learning from Tach'ing, what is Tach'ing going to do?" Should it take the present achievements as a new starting point and continue to advance? Or should it rest on the achievements already won and come to a standstill? The several tens of thousands of workers continued to study diligently the "two theories," grasped the weapon of "the method of one dividing into two," and by keeping their eyes on high standards and starting from concrete problems, looked for shortcomings and gaps. Within three months, they discovered many problems in the fields of politics, ideology, production and livelihood. The leadership of Tach'ing was of the opinion that even though these problems were found in individual persons or individual units, they nevertheless reflected that our leading thought and style of leadership were still not in line with the demands of the developing revolutionary situation. At meetings large and small, they examined their work in front of the whole body of workers and assumed responsibilities. They summed up experience from the plane of the line, looked for the cause from the world outlook, put forward methods for resolving problems, and carried out a struggle for fostering proletarian ideology and liquidating bourgeois ideology.

Under the excellent situation of the great victory obtained in the great cultural revolution, the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius and the movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the Party committee of Tach'ing mobilized the workers of the whole oilfield to discuss the question of "how to prevent the banner of Tach'ing from changing color" in light of the reality of class struggle, and unleashed the struggle of the proletariat against the bourgeoisie and Marxism against revisionism.

For the sake of properly carrying out this great study and discussion, an investigation was first conducted on the condition of the class struggle. The secretary of the Party committee and leading cadres at all levels personally led the teams, mobilized over 44,000 workers and cadres, twice examined the leadership organs at various levels and the 688 basic-level units, made a comprehensive investigation of the actual conditions of class struggle and the two-line struggle in various sectors of Tach'ing and conscientiously reviewed and summed up the experience of class struggle in the 15 years after the battle. On the basis of linking theory with practice, they further came

to understand that there is still soil to engender capitalism and revisionism in socialist society, and if we are off guard, there is also a danger for Tach'ing to turn revisionist. Several hundred thousand people in the whole oilfield take part in this movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and the movement to combat and guard against revisionism is deepening.

The number and the magnitude of difficulties encountered by the workers of Tach'ing in the struggle for production could hardly be visualized without going there. "Will the Chinese people cower before difficulties when they are not afraid even of death?" It is precisely in accordance with Chairman Mao's instruction that the workers of Tach'ing carry forward the revolutionary spirit of "fearing neither hardship nor death" and keep on overcoming all kinds of difficulties.

At the early stage of the development and construction of the Tach'ing Oilfield in the sixties, "Iron Man" Wang Chin-hsi who represented the older generation of oilfield builders made the iron-clad pledge, "I would rather live 20 years less in order to go all out to capture the Tach'ing Oilfield." He also used his exemplary actions to influence and lead the broad masses of workers, and captured the Tach'ing Oilfield ahead of the projected time. Although the "Iron Man" died of illness, his lofty revolutionary spirit will always remain as a source of inspiration to the new generation of builders in Tach'ing, and by following the brilliant path beaten by their predecessors, they will forge ahead at a faster rate.

Not long ago, Tach'ing completed a new oilfield. There was the "gas tiger" at top and a "hard double layer" below. Its geological conditions were very complicated, and it was even more difficult to exploit than the oilfield exploited in 1960. It was originally planned to complete it and put it on stream in three years. The works of Tach'ing, by dint of diligent and hard work, captured it in 20 months. The scale of production completed in 20 months was equivalent to the sum total completed in five years from 1960 to 1964 in the old oilfield.

For the sake of rush-repairing a semi-chemical dehydration project for gas from the oilfield, Han Yung-hsiang, a maintenance worker of the Oil Extraction Department No. 5, worked for 210 hours in 15 days at the worksite without leaving the pipeline or laying down the welding torch. Sparks from the welding torch burned out a patch of skin on his chest, but he continued to make all-out exertion, and fulfilled within a month a volume of work which would normally take three months.

There is class struggle everywhere. The spirit and feats of these advanced units and pacesetters that make revolution with all-out exertion are highly praised and energetically emulated by the broad masses of workers. However, a small handful of class enemies are extremely hostile to them and frantically opposed them. The workers of Tach'ing sonorously declare, "Working diligently for socialism is justified, working vigorously for socialism has merit and is glorious, and it is necessary to work more and more vigorously." They take practical action by "grasping revolution and promoting production" to defend Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and hit back at the class enemy.

The class struggle promotes the revolutionization of people ideologically and gives impetus to the large-scale development of production.

Build Up a Revolutionary Force To Combat and Guard Against Revisionism

Why is it that revolution plus all-out exertion can be maintained without interruption for 15 years in Tach'ing? One important reason is that Tach'ing has built up a revolutionized force in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiments. This force consists of cadres, workers and family dependents, and like "Iron Man" Wang Chin-hsi, it is a "hard bone" which the class enemies could not gnaw up and the bourgeois evil wind could not overturn. It can fight its way to wherever it is directed by the Party, and will always advance and never retreat.

The Party committee of Tach'ing attaches great importance to ideological and political work, insists on arming the masses with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, constantly expands the advanced sector and reform the backward strata so that the advanced will become more advanced and the backward will become advanced. This year alone, 420 advanced collective and more than 37,000 advanced models have been elected from the whole oilfield.

Tach'ing has the important task of supporting fraternal oilfields, and as its ranks are renewed very fast, young workers are constantly taken in to replenish the ranks. The team leaders and political instructors of some units have already been changed seven or eight times, and in some units, only two or three of the "veterans" remained. However, the spirit of perseverance in revolution and all-out exertion shown by the older generation of petroleum workers can be passed on from one generation to another and carried forward and glorified because under the unified leadership of the Party, Tach'ing has made all-out efforts in building a revolutionized collective body comprising several hundred thousand people.

For more than ten years, the revolutionized force of Tach'ing for combating and guarding against revisionism constantly waged struggle against bourgeois rights and the old traditional concepts, more and more consciously clung to its socialist post, and battled selflessly for the great communist goal. In the movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the well-drilling team which "Iron Man" Wang Chin-hsi used to lead when he was alive criticized a kind of absurd argument: "Your team has drilled as many wells as three teams and done in 15 years as much work as 45 years without getting an extra cent. You have worn yourselves down and suffered for nothing." The team members proudly pointed out, "As we are fighters of the proletariat and masters of a socialist country, we can only use the yardstick of advantage or disadvantage to the revolution to gauge the question of whether we are at an advantage or disadvantage. In settling accounts, we can only settle the major accounts of communism but not the petty accounts of individualism. We must, in the manner of the 'Iron Man,' do more uncompensated work at a post with compensation." What appeared to be an ordinary ideological battle thus revealed the communist state of mind of the Tach'ing workers.

Another characteristic of the revolutionized force of Tach'ing for combating and guarding against revisionism is the new type of socialist relationship between the cadres and the people. The cadres set an example with their own conduct, closely rely on the masses and forge close ties with the people. The masses trust, support and cherish the cadres, practice revolutionary supervision over them. This is an important source of the inexhaustible fighting strength of Tach'ing. In accordnce with the five criteria for bringing up successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat, the Party committee of Tach'ing practices the principle of the three-in-one combination of the old, the middle-aged and the young, stress that "cadres should come from the people and leaders should come from the basic level," and lay emphasis on training and selecting cadres from among pace-setters and models on all fronts, and workers with practical experience. Conditions are created for those cadres who have not been through tempered at the basic levels to attend a makeup course.

More than 70 percent of the leading cadres at all levels in the Tach'ing Oilfield are selected from among the workers, These cadres drawn from among the workers and from the basic level have very little bourgeois rights but have a deep feeling for the workers. They have rich experience and very strong revolutionary work zeal. They behave as ordinary laborers and work and live among the people. The masses say that they are cadres as well as workers.

At the initial stage of the battle, the Party committee of Tach'ing made a "verbal agreement" on three things with the cadres (maintaining the fine tradition of arduous struggle and not seeking special privileges; persevering in participation in collective productive labor without becoming officials and overlords; adhering to the "three old and four strict" work-style without becoming arrogant and complacent and without telling lies).

After the great cultural revolution and the movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, a new development has taken place. The system of "days for learning from the workers" is another form for the cadres to "go down to the basic level." All from the secretary of the Party committee of Tach'ing to office cadres at and above the level of heads of sections and units must go by turn one day each month to such basic level units as the well-drilling teams, the workshops and the shifts and teams. They take part in a course of study, work in a shift, eat three meals and spend a night completely in the manner of the workers in order to learn from experience the livelihood of the workers, solicit their views, lay hold of first-hand information and take the initiative in leadership work. Another system is to "invite to a higher level" the workers and basic level cadres to inspect the practice of study, work and labor by the leading organs and leading cadres at various levels. This year, according to incomplete statistics, more than eleven larger groups of workers and basic level cadres consisting of over 1,800 people have come to the Party committee and the revolutionary committee of Tach'ing to inspect work, thus playing a very great role in promoting the revolutionization of cadres ideologically and improving the work of the organs.

Tach'ing enjoys a high degree of democracy. When the workers and people have complaints, they bring them without reservation to the notice of

leading cadres at various levels. The cadres listen seriously to the complaints of the people and deal with them correctly. Tach'ing also enjoys a high degree of centralism. Once a resolution is made by the leading organ, it can immedaitely be consciously implemented by the people.

With the cadres linked heart-to-heart with the masses, considering the interests of the masses in everything, and taking the initiative to pay attention to the well-being of the people, this is an important factor for the close ties between the cadres and the people and for strengthening of the combat effectiveness of the ranks. In Tach'ing, the fine tradition of basic-level cadres "staying all year round in the team," "inspecting the beddings" of the workers and spending festive days together with the workers has all along been maintained from the great battle up to the present.

One winter day in the year before last, a 10th grade blizzard ferociously attacked a newly exploited oilfield. Trucks stalled and could not start. However, the 157 cadres of the oil extraction command post could still walk. They split into 13 routes to visit every one of the 205 meteorological stations, oil and water wells, and living quarters to call on the class brothers who fought against the wind and snow to maintain production. They battled valiantly for more than ten hours alongside the workers to insure that not a single person was injured due to long exposure to the cold weather and not a single unit of equipment was damaged.

The tents of a group of civilian workers from Lankao county, Honan Province, who fired bricks for capital construction in support of the oilfield were cut off by snow. The leading cadres of the command post cleared away the accumulated snow to comfort the civilian workers and helped them reinforce their tents. The civilian workers from Lankow were very touched and they said, "When Secretary Chiao (Comrade Chiao Yü-lu) was alive, each time doors were sealed by snow or when the land was inundated and the people were in trouble, he would come to visit us poor and lower-middle peasants. In Tach'ing, we see Secretary Chiao again."

The Important Question Is To Be Good at Study

In the course of carrying out development and construction of high standard at a high speed, over the past 15 years, Tach'ing has accumulated a wealth of experience. The most important one is to cling to the basic skill of starting things with the "two theories" and to unremittingly arm the broad masses of workers, cadres and family dependents with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought. The Party committee of Tach'ing holds that only by mobilizing the broad masses of workers and not just a few cadres to study Marxism and understand the theoretical foundation of the basic line of the Party could the cadres and the masses properly guard the passes of the line together and people, and be gradually emancipated from corruption by bourgeois ideas, from the influence of small production and from the yoke of traditional concepts. Study cannot be grasped for a while but must be grasped to the end. Only by grasping study to the end could one generation after another be educated and a revolutionized contingent for combating and guarding against revisionism be built.

The key to properly conducting study in the whole oilfield lies in the leading cadres setting the pace in study. Tach'ing has all along emphasized that cadres should set the pace in everything, first of all in study, and set the pace in linking theory with reality. What everybody strives to accomplish is that the heavier the work load, the more one should squeeze out time for study; the more difficult one's work is, the more one should study seriously; the smoother one's work is, the more one should study consciously. To gauge the standard of work of a leading body, it is first necessary to look into how the leading body stand in study itself, and its ability to lead the masses in study.

For many years, be it the study of works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao or the study of the instructions from Chairman Mao and the CCP Central Committee, the leading cadres always studied one step ahead, a bit more and a bit deeper. For the sake of making the cadres study properly, a general check-up on study was constantly organized. Not only check-ups were organized from the top to the bottom, but the workers were also organized to carry out check-ups from the bottom to the top. Last year, the Party committee of Tach'ing organized the representatives of workers and basic-level cadre representatives to check up how the secretary of the CCP Tach'ing Committee and the 75 cadres of the office level and above stood in study. The leading cadres reported on ideas obtained in study to the workers. The workers evaluated them individually, praised those who were good and criticized those who gave a poor performance. In this way, they not only raised the consciousness of the leading cadres at various levels in reading and study, but also gave impetus to the development of the mass study movement.

Organizing mass movements for the study of theory is for laying a good foundation for conducting study in the whole oilfield. In leading the masses to study theory the Party committee of Tach'ing lays hold of "breadth" as well as 'depth." This year, the study of Chairman Mao's instruction on the question of theory took place during the Spring Festival, and instead of observing the Spring Festival, the broad masses of Party members observed a Party Day and persisted in the study of theory. Of the more than 31,000 Party members in the whole oilfield, 97 percent of them took part in study. The staff members, workers, family dependents and students also organized themselves to participate in the study movement. For those family dependents who were unable to take part in study, lectures were brought to their brick beds, and for the patients in the wards, lessons were taught before the hospital beds. People who went to visit their relatives or were away on official business were immediately given made-up lessons on their return. Efforts were made to insure that none would miss a single lesson.

For the sake of carrying out the mass study movement properly, Tach'ing pays great attention to training a backbone force for the study of theory. In the initial period of the great battle, it organized "worker-lecturer contingents" to guide the study of the "two theories." Subsequently, it organized study groups for the study of Chairman Mao's philosophical works. In the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, it further established a contingent of Marxist theorists. At present, there are workers' theory guides in shifts and teams, theory guide groups for the basic-level teams and central

study groups for the production brigade and command posts. A theory guide network has been organized for the whole oilfield, and a contingent of more than 20,000 workers' theory-study backbone elements has gradually been trained. This contingent of activists plays an important role in enabling Tach'ing to adhere to the fine tradition of studying theory for 15 years without change.

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After reporting on the selfless work and simple life of the workers of Tach'ing, a reporter who came from the other shore of the ocean wrote: "I have no way to understand what is the drive behind them." He was telling the truth, for he really had no way to understand. Only people who have learned Marxism and are determined to continue the revolution and take pleasure in going all out for the revolution can reply to this question. In the difficult years of the revolutionary war, for the sake of seizing political power, the Red Army in the counter-"encirclement and suppression" campaign and the 8th Route Army and the New 4th Army in the counter-"mopping up" campaign had to fight at bay in fierce battles days and nights. The heroic workers of Tach'ing, for the sake of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, insist on succeeding to this tradition of revolution plus all-out exertion of the revolutionary forerunners of the war years. It may be said that working this way for two or three months or even for one or two years is not difficult, but the workers of Tach'ing have persevered in it for 15 years and are still determined to carry on. From their spiritual features and practical actions, people can easily understand why the quality of construction in Tach'ing is so high and the rate of development is so rapid.

- By Our Own Correspondent(s) and
Our Own Reporter(s)

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LANGUAGE REFORM

The Importance of Publishing Maps with the Chinese Phonetic Alphabet

by

Yen Ti (严地)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, November 21, 1975)

Under the impetus provided by the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the publication of "Maps of the People's Republic of China" with the Chinese phonetic alphabet (hereafter referred to as phonetic maps) and the indexes of names of places, compiled and drawn for the first time in China, is an importat meàsure taken by the cartographic department for implementing Chairman Mao's instruction on the reform of the written language in the sector of map-making and publishing work, and it has laid down a good foundation for realizing the standardization of the use of Romanized alphabet to spell out the names of places in China.

The publication of phonetic maps is of tremendous political significance. China is a unified multi-nationalities socialist country. Phonetic maps reflect China's strictly correct stand in defending her territorial sovereignty and upholding the dignity of the nationalities. This will help the fraternal nationalities within the country learning from each other and promote international friendly intercourse.

Phonetic maps are a new type of maps in China. Their publication will help to elimnate the confusion caused by the use of the Romanized alphabet for the spelling of names of places in China. In the past, the confusion was due to the use of the Romanized alphabet for the spelling in different languages. For example, "四川" is spelled as Szechuan in English, Setchouan in French, Sechuan in Spanish and Szetschuan in German. Even in the same language, some of the places are spelled differently in different publications. For example, "大连" is either spelled in English as Dairen or Talien, and "石家庄" is spelled either as Shihchiachuang or Shihkiachwang. At present the use of the standard Chinese phonetic alphabet for the spelling of names of places in China not only can immaculately pronounce the actual speech sound of the Chinese standard spoken language for these places, but also can eliminate the phenomenon of differences and replace the various forms of old spelling.

The phonetic maps spell the Chinese names of places not according to local dialects but according to the standard pronunciation of the standard spoken language. This plays the part of making and determinating phonetic transcriptions for unusual and pecular characters which are difficult to pronounce and to recognize. For example "亳县" (Bō Xiàn), "汜水" (Sìshuì), "鄄城" (Juànchēng) and "番禺" (Pānyú), "单县" (Shàn Xiàn) and "铅山" (Yánshān) are not only convenient to read but also help popularize the standard spoken language.

In spelling the names of places speaking minority nationalities languages in China, the phoetic maps implement the Party's policy of national equality and national unity. Based on the languages of the minority nationalities, they use the Chiese phonetic alphabet for direct transliteration and adopt the principle of directly transliterating the sound-elements. This is not only free from the limitations imposed by the syllables of the Chinese spoken language, but is also much more accurate than the use of the names transliterated with Chinese characters. At present, "methods of transliteration have already been formulated for the Mongolian language, the Uighur language and the Tibetan language. For example, as "柴达木" is the Mongolian names of a place, its transliteration as Qaidam according to the Mongolian language is more accurate and immaculate than the Chinese transliteration of Chaidamu.

The phonetic maps can use the same transliteration for the same term in the names of places speaking minority nationalities languages, thus eliminating the condition of discrepancies in the numerous transliterations of the names of places with Chinese characters. For example, the Chinese transliteration of the Uighur term "red" used for the name of a place in the southern part of the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region in China was in the past given in different ways, such as "k'o-tzu-le" (克孜勒), "he-tzu" (黑孜), "he-tzu-erh" (黑孜尔), "k'o-shih-erh" (克什尔), etc. Now, with the Chinese phonetic alphabet used to transliterate it according to the Uighur language, there is only the transliteration of Kizil which is also very approximate to the new Uighur written language. This fully embodies the policy of honoring the equality for nationalities, big or small, and their languages and is conducive to strengthening national unity and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The phonetic maps have also laid down preliminary rules for the spelling of polysyllabic names of places in China. For example, in the case of places with special names and common names, the method of writing such names separately is adopted.

The "Chinese Language Phoneticization Plan" passed by the 5th session of the 1st National People's Congress adopts the Latin alphabet (Romanized alphabet) commonly used by the majority of the countries of the world, and after reorganization by us, it is turned into the Chinese phonetic alphabet. It can scientifically and immaculately express the speech sound of the Chinese standard spoken language. The standardized use of the Chinese phonetic alphabet for spelling the names of places in China is the earnest desire of the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers in China as well as the demand of most of the countries of the world at present. Since the publication of the phonetic maps, they have been extensively welcomed both at home and abroad.

The masses of various nationalities in the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region in China have reflected: This map fully reveals the superiority of the Chinese phonetic alphabet which can more accurately express the speech sound of the names of places of the minority nationalities. At the same time, it is also most essential to the masses of the Uighur and Kazakh nationalities who do not understand Chinese characters.

In recent years, most of the large atlases of the world in foreign countries have also to varying extent spelled the names of places in China in accordance with the "Chinese Language Phoneticization Plan" promulgated by China. Some of the foreign friends engaged in cartographical work expressed: Henceforth, in preparing world atlases, the names of places in China must be standardized according to the spelling used in the Chinese phonetic maps. From this, we can predict that following the publication of the Chinese phonetic maps by China, even more maps and publications in foreign countries will use Chinese phonetic alphabet for spelling the names of places in China.

Henceforth, workers engaged in the work of surveying, cartographing, map-making and publishing should in accordance with Chairman Mao's instruction on studying the question of theory, study properly the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, guide practice with revolutionary theory, and carry out properly the work of standardizing the spelling of names of places in China with the Romanized alphabet so that the work of cartography could better serve the workers, peasants and soldiers and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

* * *

NEW YEAR CELEBRATIONS

Chinese People Stride into New Year with Pride and Vigor

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 1, 1976)

a jubilant atmosphere prevailed throughout the vast land of china on the arrival of the new year.

striding into the fighting year of 1976 with pride and vigour, the people of all nationalities in the country joyously read the magnificent poems by their great leader chairman mao that had just been published, and studied his important instructions conveyed through the new year's day editorial by the "people's daily", the "red flag" journal and the "liberation army daily".

everywhere in the country, from seething urban centres to militant villages and far-off frontier regions, workers, peasants, armymen, students, cadres and people of other callings gathered round radios on new year's eve to listen to chairman mao's two poems: "chingkangshan revisited -- to the tune of shui tiao keh tou" and "two birds: a dialogue -- to the tune of nien nu chiao".

greatly inspired and invigorated by these dynamic, magnificent poems, they cheered with revolutionary fervour: "long live chairman mao excl."

meetings were held in many factories, mines, people's communes, production brigades, army companies, schools and other organizations to study chairman mao's two poems and the new year's day editorial.

at these meetings, people discussed the great political and immediate significance of the publication of the two poems, recapitulated china's tremendous achievements in the socialist revolution and construction over the past year and warmly hailed the great victory of chairman mao's revolutionary line.

vast numbers of workers, peasants and soldiers declared that they would fulfil the fighting tasks set by chairman mao and the party central committee for the new year, advance courageously and strive for still greater victories in combating and preventing revisionism and continuing the revolution with the heroic determination to "clasp the moon in the ninth heaven and seize turtles deep down in the five seas".

they reviewed the excellent domestic and international situation in which "the world is being turned upside down" and "past scenes are transformed".

citing a host of vivid examples, they demonstrated how the great proletarian cultural revolution, the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius and the mass movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and to criticize the novel "water margin" had greatly promoted china's socialist revolution and construction.

they unanimously pointed out that practice in the socialist revolution over the past two decades and more had borne out the incontrovertible truth that "nothing is hard in this world if you dare to scale the heights". in order to consolidate and develop the excellent revolutionary situation, it is imperative to take class struggle as the key link and adhere to the party's basic line and at no time should this be forgotten.

the poor and lower-middle peasants of tachai production brigade, national pace-setter in agriculture, recalled how they had advanced along the direction pointed out by chairman mao in the past two decades and more by persisting in the party's basic line, taking class struggle as the key link and adopting a philosophy of struggle in fighting against class enemies, the revisionist lines and capitalist tendencies and in reshaping rivers and mountains.

they pointed out that every success of their's was achieved through perseverance in the struggle between the two classes and the two roads. "the revolution will continue nonstop, so will the increase in production. in order to scale new heights, we will advance unswervingly along chairman mao's revolutionary line," they said.

workers at the taching oilfield, national pace-setter in industry, recalled how they had defied the difficulties brought about by natural adversities and interference and sabotage by revisionists both at home and abroad and opened the oilfield at top speed in the 1960's by relying on chairman mao's two philosophic essays, "on practice" and "on contradiction". during the great proletarian cultural revolution, they had waged a resolute struggle against the revisionist lines of liu shao-chi and lin piao. as a result, the oilfield had achieved a 5.5-fold increase in crude oil output since 1965, the year before the cultural revolution began. this proved that class struggle is the key link and that the socialist economy can develop at top speed only when class struggle and the struggle between the two lines are firmly grasped.

teachers and students of tsinghua university studied the poems and editorial in the light of the struggle on the educational front against the right deviationist wind to reverse previous verdicts. they said: "the bourgeoisie and revisionists have time and again tried to make a breakthrough on the educational front. under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line and by taking class struggle as the key link, we have waged fierce struggles

against them and deepened the revolution in education. the recent farrago aimed at negating the revolution in education is a conspicuous manifestation of class struggle in the new situation. we will take chairman mao's new poems as the weapon, continue to grasp class struggle and criticize revisionism and the bourgeoisie and carry the proletarian revolution in education through to the end."

the people throughout the country hailed the current excellent world revolutionary situation.

wang teh-hsiang, a worker of the capital iron and steel company, said that chairman mao's two poems would "greatly encourage the revolutionary people of the world. they further expose the reactionary essence of the phoney 'goulash' communism of soviet revisionism and deal a heavy blow at modern revisionism".

pao yu-tang, a poet of mulao nationality of kwangsi, said: "with the broad vision of a proletarian revolutionary, chairman mao has made a highly artistic generalization of the excellent situation in the chinese revolution and the world revolution, which encourages us to advance courageously at all times along the course charted by chairman mao."

commanders and fighters of the shenyang units of the chinese people's liberation army stated: "soviet revisionist social-imperialism is the most dangerous source of war today. it is chanting 'peace' most loudly in a vain attempt to deceive the people of various countries. we will never slacken our vigilance. we should train hard, be strict with ourselves and always be ready to wipe out any invading enemy. we are determined to liberate taiwan province, our sacred territory."

New Year's Day Peking Press Review

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 1, 1976)

news and a photograph of chairman mao tsetung meeting yesterday evening with former u.s. president richard nixon's daughter julie nixon eisenhower and her husband are given frontpage prominence by the "people's daily" and all other peking papers today.

on the lower part of the first page of the papers are two poems written by chairman mao in 1965, "chingkangshan revisited -- to the tune of shui tiao keh tou" and "two birds: a dialogue -- to the tune of nien nu chiao".

carried on the second page of the papers is the 1976 new year's day editorial by the "people's daily", the "red flag" journal and the "liberation army daily" entitled "nothing is hard in this world if you dare to scale the heights".

boxed beside the titles of the papers are two slogans printed in red: "long live the great communist party of china excl." and "advance triumphantly along chairman mao's revolutionary line excl."

the papers also carry a new year picture entitled "chairman mao amidst the people of chingkangshan" as well as poems, prose and pictures reflecting the new outlook of the chingkangshan area.

New Chinese Film To Be Shown on New Year's Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 31, 1975)

a number of new feature, documentary and science films, 25 in all, will be shown beginning new year's day.

. taking class struggle as the key, the films portray the important themes of socialist revolution and construction with encouraging success.

"breaking with old ideas", a colour feature film, presents an acute struggle waged by the proletariat against the bourgeoisie in the field of education through the growth and development of a communist new-type university which combines education with productive labour. the showing of the film is an effective repudiation of the recent farrago on the educational front, representing a right deviationist wind to reverse previous verdicts.

while making the film, the production group went to the chaoyang agricultural college and kiangsi communist labour academy to learn from the teachers and students fighting in the forefront of the educational revolution. the film workers completed their task with tremendous enthusiasm.

another colour feature film "the bright road" adapted from the novel by the same title, depicts the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines during the period of mutual-aid and cooperation movement in the countryside. it dramatizes the great truth that "only socialism can save china".

among the other films are "young pathbreakers" which takes the revolution in education as its theme, "blue sea and red wave" which signs the praises of proletarian internationalism and patriotism, "yellow river boy" which describes the maturing of a young fighter in the period of the war of resistance against japanese aggression. "ferry crossing", the film version of a pangtzu opera of hopei province, tells the story of a little girl's brave struggle against a class enemy.

the new documentary and science films include "south china sea islands", "hsiyang county, red as fire", "people of earthquake-stricken haicheng county in good spirits", "multi-purpose walking tractor" and "nursing sturdy seedlings".

the new films are another achievement in the literature and art revolution inspired by the model revolutionary theatrical works. since the start of the movements to criticize lin piao and confucius and to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, chinese cinema workers have assiduously studied works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao. they have drawn on the experience in creating the model revolutionary theatrical works and criticized the revisionist line on literature and art. they have lived and worked alongside workers, peasants and soldiers and have now made a new contribution to the creation and production of films.

PUBLICATIONS

Chinese Journal "Poetry" to Resume Publication on New Year's Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 31, 1975)

the chinese literary journal "poetry" has resumed publication and will go into circulation on new year's day, as the chinese people usher in the year 1976 with the joy of success.

two poems written by our great leader chairman mao in 1965, "chingkangshan revisited -- to the tune of shui tiao keh tou" and "two birds: a dialogue -- to the tune of nien nu chiao", will appear in the first new issue. this is a great happy event of great political, immediate significance in the political life of the entire chinese people. the publication of these two poems is bound to encourage hundreds of millions of people to adhere still more closely to chairman mao's revolutionary line, carry forward the revolutionary tradition, hold high the great banner of anti-revisionism and stride forward, heads erect, along the road of continuing the revolution.

"poetry" will give its worker-peasant-soldier readership a completely new impression. many of the items carried in the first issue take class struggle as the key, sing warm praises of our great leader chairman mao and hail the great proletarian cultural revolution and new socialist things. among these items are excerpts from a long poem, a political lyric poem, a translated poem, children's rhymes and the words and music of songs in a rich variety of subjects and forms.

contributions include both new works by veteran poets and lines full of deep emotion by members of the younger generation, but a greater many of the poems come from the pens of workers, peasants and soldiers fighting in the forefront of the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. composed in workshops, on farms or at frontier outposts, these worker-peasant-soldier poems and songs are fresh and pungent, with the strong flavour of real life and a powerful militancy.

a salient feature of this new issue of the journal is the ascent onto the stage of socialist poetry of workers, peasants and soldiers, and this, too, marks a victory for the proletarian revolution in literature and art.

Chinese Journal "People's Literature" to Resume Publication

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 1, 1976)

"people's literature", a national literary journal, will resume publication in january 1976 in the excellent situation in which victories have been won in the proletarian revolution in literature and art.

the journal soon to be published will carry two poems written by our great leader chairman mao in 1965, "chingkangshan revisited -- to the tune of shui tiao keh tou" and "two birds: a dialogue -- to the tune of nien nu chiao" (reprinted from the january 1976 issue of the journal "poetry"). the title of the journal in chairman mao's handwriting will be printed on the front cover, and chairman mao's inscription "i hope that more good works will be turned out" in his own handwriting will be reprinted on the fly-leaf.

"to the readers" carried in this issue says that the publication of the journal aims to promote an efflorescence in creative work and enliven literary criticism, encourage a greater number of new writers and consolidate and develop the achievements of the revolution in literature and art. "to the readers" stresses that the "people's literature" will firmly carry out chairman mao's revolutionary line on literature and art and the party's principles of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend", "making the past serve the present and foreign things serve china" and "weeding through the old to bring forth the new". it will conscientiously study and use the experience in creating model revolutionary theatrical works to portray typical proletarian heroes, criticize the bourgeoisie, revisionism and the ideology of all exploiting classes, and propagate marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought.

among the items in the first 1976 issue are also the libretto of a revolutionary modern peking opera, stories, poems, prose, a reportage, notes on literature and art and essays. most of them are contributions by worker, peasant and soldier writers who warmly praise chairman mao and the communist party, socialism, the great victories of the great proletarian cultural revolution and new socialist things.

WORKERS & PEASANTS' COLLEGES

China Sets Up 6,000 Workers' and Peasants' Colleges

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 1, 1976)

more than 6,000 workers' and peasants' colleges with 460,000 students have now been established in factories, mines and rural areas throughout the country.

this has been achieved thanks to china's encouragement to the factories and rural people's communes to set up their own colleges alongside the development of state-run higher educational institutions.

the workers' and peasants' colleges are a new socialist thing which emerged in the great proletarian cultural revolution. on july 21, 1968 chairman mao commended the experience of the shanghai machine tools plant in training technicians from among the workers, saying: "students should be selected from among workers and peasants with practical experience, and they should return to production after a few years' study." the plant founded china's first workers' college in september 1968 and named it "july 21" to commemorate chairman mao's instruction.

the new-type colleges differ from china's old universities and colleges in objectives, type of students enrolled, curriculum, teaching materials and methods and examination system.

since its establishment more than seven years ago, the shanghai workers' college, which aims at training workers with both socialist consciousness and culture, has enrolled 259 students from among experienced workers in the forefront of production. its first two groups of 150 students graduated and returned to production after studying two and a half to three years. owing to their abundant practical experience and knowledge of machinery, they have taken part in designing work and helped solve a host of technical problems while continuing to operate the machines.

to meet the needs of revolution and production, many industrial and mining enterprises throughout the country have established their own workers' colleges following the example set by the "july 21" workers' college by the shanghai machine tools plant. now colleges of this kind are being run by big and small factories or jointly by several enterprises on the principle of diligence and thrift.

flexibility in running these schools is a main feature. there are full-time, spare-time or part-study, part-work colleges, as well as short-term courses. the length

of schooling ranges from one to three years. special courses such as engineering, arts and medicine have been set up to meet actual needs. a number of colleges also run short-term courses on subjects which serve agriculture.

by the end of this year, more than 5,160 colleges for workers' had been set up. total enrolment is now nearly 250,000.

the workers' colleges are a new type of school for training worker-intellectuals. their vigorous growth strengthens the leading position of the working class in the technological field and reinforces the contingent of worker-technicians in factories. the proportion of worker-technicians in the shanghai machine tools plant's technical force is now 65 percent as against 45 percent before the workers' college was founded in 1968.

over the last few years, the 25 workers' colleges set up along the yangtze river have trained a contingent of technicians serving socialist navigation. according to the requirements of revolution and production, 512 of the 555 graduates from the ship-based workers' college run by the wuhan branch of the yangtze river navigation administration have now become captains, chief engineers, navigators or engineers. after returning to their units, the worker-graduates pass on the scientific theory and technical know-how they have learned to the other workers through discussions, lectures, and other forms. these activities play an important role in developing workers' spare time education and popularizing science and technology.

a great number of "may 7" colleges for peasant students and communist labour academies have been set up in the rural areas to train personnel for building socialist new villages and for deepening the mass movement to learn from tachai. there are 1,220 new institutes of this type throughout the country with an enrolment of 216,000. the 44 people's communes in tsunhua county, hopei province, have sponsored spare-time colleges for peasants which are currently holding 223 classes and have an attendance of ten thousand. the courses cover political theory, farm machine engineering, agrotechniques, public health, veterinary medicine, accounting, etc. chienkuo county in kirin province runs a college for peasants while its people's communes and production brigades have their "may 7" schools and hold other teaching classes. for the past few years, thousands of agro-technicians, tractor-drivers, electricians, and others have been trained and are today making a positive contribution to the mass movement to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Nine Chinese Provinces and Municipalities Reach Agricultural Development Targets

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 31, 1975)

china has reaped a good harvest this year, the fourteenth in a row. nine provinces and municipalities reported 3, 3.75 or 6 tons or more in per hectare grain output to reach or top the targets set in the national programme for agricultural development, as against six provinces and municipalities last year. they are kwangtung, kiangsu, chekiang, shantung, liaoning and hunan provinces and peking, tientsin and shanghai municipalities.

the harvest this year was good all round. the total grain output for the whole country showed a noteworthy increase over last year, itself a good year, and set a new record. increases have been registered in the output of oil-bearing and sugar-bearing crops, and of tobacco, bast crops and tea. there has been a good harvest of cotton, one of the major industrial crops, and new progress made in forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fisheries.

this year, certain areas in china were hit by the severest natural adversities of the last few years, including drought, low temperatures, sustained drizzle, insect pests and floods. won under such conditions, the all-round good harvests were fruitful result of the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius and the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

according to the statistics of the central departments concerned, 20 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions won good harvests this year with total grain output in half of the country hitting an all-time high.

hunan province, located south of the yangtze river, shantung province, where grain yields used to be low, and the industrial province of liaoning have stepped up their movement to learn from tachai. their average per-hectare grain yields for the first time reached or surpassed the targets set in the national programme for agricultural development. though hit by earthquake, dry spells and floods this year, liaoning province gathered 850,000 tons more grain than last year. per hectare grain yield in eight of the 13 cities and prefectures of the province topped 3.75 tons and two of the 69 counties topped 6 tons while 34 topped 3.75 tons.

in shansi, shensi, kansu and chinghai provinces, whose output used to be low due to natural adversities, a 10 percent increase was registered this year over

last year in total grain output. in the tibet autonomous region, which has had successive good years, the total grain output showed an 8 per cent rise this year over last year. the formerly grain-deficient provinces of liaoning and chinghai this year achieved self-sufficiency in grain. this represents an important achievement on china's agricultural front.

in the past few years, party committees at all levels in rural china took large-scale farmland improvement as a great socialist undertaking. they mobilized the peasants throughout the countryside to improve farming conditions in a planned way and in an organized effort. this undertaking included building reservoirs, sinking pumping wells, digging canals, throwing up dams and dykes and building terraces and improving soil by deep-ploughing.

in the last five years, annual extension of irrigated acreage in china was 1.6 million hectares, of improved acreage of low-lying fields 1.3 million hectares, of levelled and deep-ploughed 6.7 million hectares and of contour terraces 0.67 million hectares. the rise in acreage giving high and stable yields is much greater than before the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution in 1966.

in accordance with the general principle of "taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor", the party committees at various levels mapped economic development in the order of agriculture-light industry-heavy industry, putting agriculture in first place. they sent large numbers of cadres to strengthen leading bodies at the basic levels. leading members of many party committees led groups of cadres in studying conditions in different localities to help sum up experience and revolutionize leading bodies at the basic levels and guide the movement to learn from tachai. at the same time, efforts were made to develop local small industries and organize various trades to aid agriculture and accelerate the pace of farm mechanization. all this helped promote agricultural development.

under the impetus of the movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the revolutionary mass movement to learn from tachai and build up tachai-type counties throughout the country is surging forward. large numbers of cadres from the party committees at various levels are in the frontline of agriculture, working alongside the commune peasants to implement the spirit of the national conference on learning from tachai. together they are laying the foundation for a still better harvest next year and building up more tachai-type counties.

INDUSTRIAL DESIGNING

Shanghai Draftsmen and Workers Join in Industrial Designing

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jan. 1, 1976)

shanghai's designing departments in the first ten months of last year completed blueprints for 200 big and medium-sized projects and made 118 major technical innovations in engineering and surveying, thus accelerating the pace of capital construction.

this was achieved by the joint effort of workers, cadres and technicians in three-in-one combinations, a socialist new thing which emerged in the great proletarian cultural revolution. it is also a practical manifestation of the mass line. the method has made it possible for the engineers and technicians to integrate with the workers and peasants and fully utilize their talents to raise the level of industrial designing.

shanghai draftsmen modestly sought the workers' suggestions on how to improve their designs. in the past, china used conventional methods in the designing and construction of big and medium-sized cold storage depots, which took much time, large amounts of material and high labour intensity. but in 1975, before they started drafting blueprints for a 10,000-ton capacity cold storage depot, the engineers and technicians first visited more than ten other plants and design and construction units, where they canvassed the experienced workers and technicians for their opinions on improvements. on this basis they adopted new techniques and introduced mechanization which greatly reduced labour intensity, shortened the period of construction by one-third and saved a large quantity of material and labour.

sixtyfive per cent of the engineers and technicians in the east china electric power designing institute took part in practical designing last year. engineers and technicians in the institute who drafted the blueprints for the chienpi power plant joined the workers in the study of revolutionary theory and in doing physical labour. after consulting the workers, they introduced 12 new items of technique, equipment and materials which helped greatly improve the working conditions, raised quality and saved 3.3 hectares of farmland as well as 6 million yuan for the state.

leading cadres of the party organizations in shanghai's designing departments often take part in on-the-spot preliminary planning at the construction sites. leading members of the party committee of the shanghai industrial architecture designing institute went to a cement plant

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where they themselves did physical labour and also organized the designers in the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. this helped raise the political consciousness of the designers. the institute has since the beginning of last year completed designs for five cement works.

OIL OUTPUT

Shengli Oilfield Output Shoots Up

(NCNA-English Tsinan, Jan. 1, 1976)

developing rapidly in the past 10 years, the shengli oilfield in shantung province, one of china's big new oilfields, fulfilled its 1975 state production quota 7 days ahead of time. its total crude oil output shows a 34 percent increase over 1974, hitting an all-time high. the total output value and profit handed over to the state increased 36 and 37 percent respectively.

the profit accumulated in the past 11 years is enough to build three shengli oilfields. new results have also been obtained in prospecting for more oil and gas. and new oil deposits have been verified.

credit for these achievements is linked with the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, which has futher fired the workers' zeal for building socialism.

among the most enthusiastic of the workers is an all-women's oil extraction team, which was formed in october 1974, and of which 73 percent are apprentices averaging 20 years of age. they have often voluntarily sent people to help other teams while striving to overfulfill their own quotas. last year they produced 379,500 tons of crude oil, which is twice as much as was produced in the whole of china in 42 years before liberation.

last july, geological surveying staff of the oilfield were assigned to conduct prospecting for oil along a muddy stretch of sea coast. they found it necessary to use the seismic method of exploration which was formerly regarded as impossible in this "forbidden area". however, fearless of danger and difficulty, they fulfilled the task with flying colours, taking only 30 days instead of the estimated 100 days.

the rapid increase in production achieved by this oilfield is partly due to the technical innovations made by numerous workers, leading cadres and technicians. last year alone, among the technical innovations introduced were 169 major ones. the total footage by the 20 drilling teams in the new oil zone opened in 1975 is twice as much as in 1974.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Comrade Yeh Chien-ying Meets Albanian Military Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 31, 1975)

yeh chien-ying, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, vice-chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee and minister of national defence, this afternoon met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the albanian military delegation led by veli llakaj, vice-minister of people's defence and chief of general staff of the people's army, with nazar berberi, vice-minister of people's defence, as deputy leader.

albanian ambassador to china behar shtylla and military attache abdullah dautaj of the albanian embassy here were present.

also present were yang cheng-wu and peng shao-hui, deputy chiefs of general staff of the chinese p.l.a., feng yung-shun, deputy director of the p.l.a. general logistics department, and yu chan, vice-foreign minister.

Chu Teh Mourns Over Death of Iljaz Reka

(NCNA-English Tirana, Dec. 31, 1975)

chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, sent a message yesterday to comrade haxhi lleshi, president of the presidium of the people's assembly of the people's republic of albania, expressing his heartfelt condolences on the death of comrade iljaz reka, chairman of the people's assembly of the people's republic of albania. the message reads:

i am deeply grieved to learn of the unfortunate passing away of comrade iljaz reka, chairman of the people's assembly of the people's republic of albania. this is a great loss to the albanian people.

following the teachings of the albanian party of labour and comrade enver hoxha, comrade reka worked hard, maintained close contact with the masses and

devoted all his energy to albania's cause of socialist revolution and socialist construction.

on behalf of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china and the chinese people, i wish to extend to the presidium of the people's assembly of the people's republic of albania, the albanian people and comrade reka's family our heartfelt condolences and deep sympathy over the passing away of comrade reka.

Albanian Military Delegation Visits Central Institute for Nationalities

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 31, 1975)

the albanian military delegation led by veli llakaj, vice-minister of people's defence and chief of general staff of the people's army, visited the central institute for nationalities here today in the company of chang ping-yu, deputy director of the foreign affairs bureau of the ministry of national defence.

the albanian comrades-in-arms came to the institute at a time when the teachers and worker-peasant-soldier students of the institute, like those in other schools of higher learning, are conducting a mass debate on the revolution in education to consolidate and develop the successes of the great proletarian cultural revolution and greeting the coming year of 1976 with high revolutionary vigour. the visit gave them particular pleasure.

when the albanian comrades arrived, students of uighur, tibetan, korean, mongolian, yi, kaoshan and tung nationalities in their national costumes, applauded to extend a warm welcome to them.

li li, chairman of the institute revolutionary committee, told the guests about the achievements the institute has made under the leadership of the party central committee and chairman mao.

students from pastoral areas served the respected guests with butter tea, expressing their friendly sentiments to the albanian people. delegation leader veli llakaj was very happy and said that they felt at home.

when the albanian comrades-in-arms came to a class, a uighur girl wrote in uighur on the blackboard: "warm

welcome to the albanian comrades-in-arms excl." delegation leader llakaj immediately went up the rostrum and wrote in albanian: "revolutionary salute to the revolutionaries of the people's republic of china excl." this drew warm applause from all those present. the albanian comrades-in-arms chatted cordially with students.

students of the art department gave a song and dance performance for the albanian guests to express the chinese people's profound friendship for the albanian people. a uighur girl sang a song composed by the students in praise of the albanian people. the albanian comrades responded with warm applause.

at the end of the visit, the delegation leader shook hands warmly with their hosts and wished them still greater achievements in the revolution in education. the hosts asked their albanian comrades-in-arms to convey their cordial regards to the albanian people after returning home.

CHINA AND ALGERIA

Chinese Science Delegation Visits Algeria

(NCNA-English Algiers, Dec. 31, 1975)

the chinese science delegation left here for home today after concluding its friendly visit to algeria.

the delegation headed by sung cheng, director of the academy of sciences of china, arrived here on december 15 for a friendly visit at the invitation of the algerian ministry of higher education and scientific research.

mohamoud seddik ben yahia, minister of higher education and scientific research, received and had a friendly conversation with the chinese guests yesterday.

during its stay in the country, the chinese delegation held working meetings and exchanged experience in scientific research with the algerian delegation. it also visited a number of departments, colleges, an institute as well as the handicrafts centre, oilfields, the research centre of oceanography and fishery.

chinese ambassador chou po-ping gave a reception on december 29 for the visit of the chinese delegation.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Samdech and Madame Sihanouk Leave Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 31, 1975)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and madame sihanouk left here for home by special plane this morning.

leaving by the same plane were sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and keat chhon, alternate member of the political bureau of the n.u.f.c. central committee.

they were seen off at the airport by chinese vice-premiers teng hsiao-ping and li hsien-nien, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress wu teh, vice-foreign minister han nien-lung and leading members of departments concerned cho lin, lin chia-mei, shen ping, chu chuan-hsien and wang chen.

present were ngo pin, charge d'affaires ad interim of the cambodian embassy here, and cambodian friends in peking as well as diplomatic envoys of korea, the democratic republic of viet nam, laos, pakistan, the republic of south viet nam, the yemen arab republic, romania and yugoslavia to china and head of the mission of the palestine liberation organization in peking.

CHINA AND EAST TIMOR

Vice Premier Chen Hsi-lien Meets Government Delegation of Democratic Republic East Timor

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 31, 1975)

chinese vice-premier chen hsi-lien met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this afternoon with the government delegation of the democratic republic of east timor led by rogerio tiago de fatima lobato, minister of defence and commander-in-chief of the national liberation army.

present on the occasion were han nien-lung, chinese vice-foreign minister, and ho cheng-wen, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army.

Jen-min Jih-pao Commentator's Article: Naked Act of Aggression

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 1, 1976)

the "people's daily" today carries an article by its commentator entitled "naked act of aggression". the article reads in full:

the indonesian government has recently extended its armed invasion of east timor and even massacred its people in cold blood, including women and children. this naked aggression against a sovereign country is bitterly condemned throughout the world.

the behaviours of the indonesian government have fully laid bare its ambition to suppress the east timorese people's patriotic forces and to annex the territory. east timor is a newly independent small country with a scanty population. the founding of the democratic republic of east timor is the result of the protracted struggle of its people. relying on their military superiority, the indonesian authorities flagrantly sent troops to invade this sovereign country, occupied its capital and a number of other cities and slaughtered its people in cold blood. they went to the extent of declaring that they will continue their wanton action "until the integration of east timor with indonesia has been realized." this has thoroughly exposed the indonesian government's vociferous profession of having "no territorial ambition" as a lie.

in the face of the indonesian invasion, the east timorese people put up a heroic and unyielding resistance under the leadership of the fretilin. with the staunch will of "independence or death", they wage a bloody war to against the indonesian armed invasion and for national independence and liberation. arming themselves with all available weapons, they valiantly fight the enemy on their own soil and destroy or capture the invaders' tanks and trucks, demonstrating the might of the east timorese people fighting in unity.

the just struggle of the east timorese people is not isolated. it enjoys wide sympathy and support in the world. many third world countries and justice-upholding countries have recently denounced indonesia for its aggression and demanded respect for the east timorese people's right to national independence, self-determination and territorial integrity. resolutions were adopted by the u.n. general assembly and the security council opposing indonesia's military intervention and demanding that the indonesian government withdraw its invading troops without delay and respect the east timorese people's right to independence. all these show eloquently that a just cause enjoys abundant support while an unjust cause finds little support. the sympathy of the people in the whole

world goes to the east timorese people who are fighting against aggression, while the aggressors find themselves in complete isolation.

at present, the east timorese people are fighting heroically under very difficult circumstances. the will of the revolutionary people struggling for independence and liberation is indestructible. the chinese people resolutely support the east timorese people's just struggle. we are convinced that so long as the east timorese people with a glorious tradition of struggle uphold self-reliance and persevere in protracted armed struggle, they will certainly win final victory in the fight for national independence.

CHINA AND ETHIOPIA

Health Delegation of Ethiopian Provisional Military Government Visits Tachai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 1, 1976)

the health delegation of the provisional military government of ethiopia led by jemal abdul kadir, minister of public health, visited the tachai production brigade in hsiyang county of shansi province on december 30 and 31 of 1975.

when the ethiopian friends arrived at tachai, vice-chairman of the tachai brigade revolutionary committee chia lai-heng, on behalf of the local peasants, extended a warm welcome to them, and showed them round the brigade.

minister kadir and other guests drove along the mountain road and inspected the brigade's terraced fields and water-lifting projects. they mounted the hotou hill to see water-storage ponds and have a panoramic view of the whole village. though it was deadly cold, a vigorous revolutionary atmosphere prevailed throughout the tachai village. the cadres and commune members were busy improving farmland so as to win a still better harvest in 1976.

in the last two days, the ethiopian friends also visited the tachai exhibition hall, the hsiyang county hospital, the tachai commune hospital and the cooperative medical centre of shihping brigade in lichiachuang people's commune.

a responsible member of the tachai commune hospital briefed the guests on how the hospital was established in response to the call issued by chairman mao in 1965: "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural

areas." it now has departments of acupuncture and surgery, dentistry, e.n.t., obstetrics and gynaecology, internal medicine and pediatrics. the hospital's staff are able to make pills of traditional chinese medicine as well as ampoules. the ethiopian friends asked questions on acupuncture therapy and had a friendly conversation with medical workers.

at the end of the visit, minister kadir remarked that they heard of tachai long ago and that the visit was educational. he pointed out that tachai's spirit of self-reliance was a great encouragement to the ethiopian people, who, like the chinese people, mostly live in the countryside and also have vast hilly areas.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Friends Leave Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 31, 1975)

saburo tamura, professor of the department of agronomy of university of tokyo, and his wife wound up their friendly visit to peking and left here by air today on a visit to southern china before going home.

while in peking, the japanese couple visited the learn-from-tachai-in-agriculture exhibition and scientific research units. the professor also had academic discussions with chinese professional personnel.

Japanese Personages Strongly Demand Early Conclusion of Japan-China Peace Treaty

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Dec. 31, 1975)

personages in japan have strongly demanded that the japanese government conclude at an early date next year the japan-china peace and friendship treaty which includes the anti-hegemony clause in the text.

chairman of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) headquarters hisao kuroda said in an article published in the magazine "japan and china" that "i am opposed to the government's submission to

the soviet threat and its hesitancy in putting the anti-hegemony clause into the text". "the japanese people demand that the government firmly adopt an independent attitude without yielding to the blackmail of any country. japan's genuine independence can not be achieved without this spirit," he stressed.

he went on to say: "the conclusion of the treaty concerns not only peace and friendship, but also the carrying forward of the independent spirit of our people."

"an important task of our association is to help the japanese people realize the necessity of concluding the japan-china peace and friendship treaty and the significance of opposing hegemony."

kazuki fujiyoshi, managing director of the tokyo headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), wrote in the tokyo edition of the "japan and china", that "in greeting 1976, our specific aim, first and foremost, is a demand for the immediate conclusion of the japan-china peace and friendship treaty." he underlined, "we will not agree to the conclusion of a treaty without an explicit anti-hegemony clause."

writing an article in the "international trade" teiji hagiwara, managing director of the japan association for the promotion of international trade pointed out that the founding of the friendly ties between japan and china is of special significance under the new situation in asia.

"therefore, it is necessary to conclude as soon as possible the japan-china peace and friendship treaty with the anti-hegemony clause. it is in the interest of japan and is of special significance."

CHINA AND LATIN AMERICA

New Development of Anti-Hegemonic Struggle in Latin America

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 31, 1975)

the year 1975 has witnessed a new situation in latin america. a struggle to safeguard national independence, security and interests has continued to surge forward. the latin american countries and people directed the spearhead of their struggle not only at the superpower quite near them, but more and more at the other one which has extended its reach so far and wide and is more insidious and frantic. the latin american peoples have become ever more keenly aware of the importance of "preventing the tiger from getting in through the back door while repulsing the wolf at the front gate."

it is the superpowers themselves that have driven the latin american countries to push forward their anti-hegemonic struggle. u.s. imperialism which has always regarded latin america as its "backyard" now exploits and plunders the latin american countries in every respect more ruthlessly as the capitalist world is in the grip of the most serious post-war economic crisis. soviet social-imperialism, to meet the need of its global strategy of contending for hegemony, has played the despicable tricks of sham support but real sabotage, and sham assistance but real domination on the latin american countries. describing itself as a "natural ally" of the latin american countries and vociferously advocating "detente" "peaceful co-existence" and "international cooperation", the soviet union has carried out expansion and infiltration in latin america through different channels and methods in an attempt to cut the ground from under the united states. the ever more intense rivalry between the two superpowers has posed a serious threat to and even impaired the national independence, security and interests of the latin american countries.

in the past year, government officials and the press in latin america have shown stronger anti-hegemonic sentiments and discerned the true colours of soviet social-imperialism more clearly. they are increasingly aware of the fact that while opposing one superpower, they must intensify the struggle against the other, keeping a redoubled vigilance over it. mexican president echeverria pointed out early this year that the soviet union and the united states were leading the world to war. "we are against the attempt to organize a new division of the world and establish a new colonial slavery under the cover of detente," he said. peruvian president morales bermudez said last october that peru was "against all forms of foreign domination and all forms of economic, political or military dependence on any international centre of power." guyana minister of state in the office of the prime

minister christopher nascimento noted that the soviet union and the other superpower "are concerned with maintaining a stranglehold over the economies of the third world countries." government leaders or high-ranking officials of venezuela, brazil and other latin american countries reaffirmed their resolve to oppose any external hegemonic influence. all this demonstrated that the latin american countries and people are further awakening. they will neither halt on the road of freeing themselves from oppression by one superpower and fighting for independent development, nor allow the other superpower to sneak in and impose on them the fetters of neo-colonialism.

in the past year, the latin american countries and people combated superpower hegemonism, particularly in the economic field. voices of "striving for economic independence" and "getting rid of dependence on foreign countries" resounded in all parts of the continent. two-thirds of the latin american countries have taken measures to defend their national resources, economic rights and interests. such coastal countries as mexico, peru and ecuador reiterated their solemn position on their 200-mile sea right. the mexican government's decision to establish a 200-mile exclusive economic zone last november constituted a new step in opposing the maritime hegemonism of the superpowers. the latin american countries' struggle against transnational corporations developed from the stage of individual action to that of united action by many countries. the caribbean and central american countries have set up multi-national soft coffee, aluminum and shipping companies. the latin american economic system, established by 25 countries last october on the basis of regional integration organizations, is the first organ of economic cooperation and consultation in the history of the continent that comprises nearly all latin american countries and excludes the united states. the establishment of the system has not only broken up the old order of "inter-american system" controlled by one superpower for a long time, but also given a blow to the other which has been intensifying economic expansion in latin america.

in the past year the latin american countries and people resisted superpower hegemonism on many other important occasions. latin american countries have for years demanded that the u.s. carry out "a deep-going reform in economic and trade relations" in connection with latin americ.. in january 1975, government officials and public opinion in more than 20 latin american countries condemned the united states for refusing in its new trade act to grant "preferential tariff" to those developing countries which had taken part in organizations of raw materials producing countries and nationalized u.s. capital-owned enterprises. on the other hand, latin american countries are very indignant at the soviet verbal "support" to the establishment of nuclear-free zone, but actual refusal for years to sign additional protocol two to the treaty for the prohibition of nuclear arms in latin america. in a

written statement in may 1975, the organization for the prohibition of nuclear arms in latin america (opanal) pointed out that the soviet attitude "constitutes one of the most patent instances of discrepancy between deeds and words" and comes out of "the exclusive interests of the superpower". a resolution adopted at the fourth session of the general conference of the opanal required the soviet union to sign addition protocol two -- an actual deed to commit itself to the peace and security in latin america. at the geneva u.n. sea law conference, delegates of the latin american countries which took the lead in unfolding the campaign for 200-mile maritime rights, waged another round of tit-for-tat struggles, together with delegates of many developing countries, against the maritime hegemonism of the two superpowers. they exposed the stand held obdurately by the one superpower which consistently plays the trick of sham support but real sabotage and is opposed, under the signboards of "freedom for fishing", "freedom for scientific research" and "freedom for navigation", to the exercise of sovereign rights by the developing littoral countries over their exclusive economic zones and straits within their territorial waters. at international meetings such as the second conference of the u.n. industrial development organization in lima and the seventh special u.n. session in new york, delegates of latin american countries and other regions of the third world coordinated their actions through close consultation against the interferences and sabotage plots of the superpowers, the main defenders of the old order. the struggle covered a series of vital questions ranging from energy, raw-material prices, international trade to the international economic order in general. as a result, comparatively positive results were achieved at these meetings. at many international meetings, the soviet revisionists did everything possible to peddle such trash as "disarmament" and "detente" in a vain attempt to divert the orientation of the struggle of the developing countries in latin american and other regions against colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism. but all its conspiratorial activities were resisted and frustrated.

the state of affairs in the passing year proves that the torrents of anti-hegemonic struggles in latin america are rolling onward and the situation there has become ever better. the latin american countries and people, strengthening unity and persisting in struggle, will certainly win new victories in the coming year on their road of safeguarding national independence, state sovereignty and national interests.

CHINA AND MADAGASCAR

Chairman Chu Teh Greets Ratsiraka for Election
As Malagasy President

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 31, 1975)

chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, sent a message of greetings today to commander didier ratsiraka, congratulating him on his election as the president of the democratic republic of madagascar. the message reads:

on behalf of the chinese government and people, i wish to extend to your excellency our warm congratulations and best wishes on the occasion of your election as the president of the democratic republic of madagascar. may the malagasy government and people, under your excellency's leadership, continue to achieve new successes in safeguarding national indepencence and state sovereignty and developing the national economy and culture and make a greater contribution to the third world's united struggle against hegemonism. may the friendly relations and cooperation between china and madagascar develop daily.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Mexican Ambassador to China Leaves Post
for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 1, 1976)

eugenio [illegible] anguiano, ambassador of the mexican united states to china, left here for home today at the end of his term of office.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent: From Goulash to Buns

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 31, 1975)

"goulash communism" is one of the prodigious inventions with which nikita khrushchov was credited.

the 22nd congress of the c.p.s.u. under khrushchov's thumb in 1961 produced the catchword "welfare communism". it boasted in the party programme it adopted that "in the next decade (1971-1980) ... a communist society will on the whole be built in the u.s.s.r."

then, in a speech delivered in hungary on april 1, 1964, khrushchov undertook to define this "welfare communism" in terms of the gluttons as "a good dish of goulash".

but quickly the going got so tough for khrushchov that he did not stay long enough to taste his "good dish" and was thrown out of office for good. with the comeback of capitalism in the soviet union under his political line, beef, the main ingredient of goulash, became a sort of luxury and even potatoes were hard to get.

after his coming to power, brezhnev vowed to carry through the revisionist general line laid down at the 20th and 22nd congresses as the "sole, unshakable" line. as the old saying goes, "the new magistrate, upon his assumption of office, is wont to do a few nice things to court public favour." so the new kremlin boss assured the soviet people of his "confidence" to bring the country's economy, and agriculture in particular, "onto the road of steady upsurge".

eleven years have elapsed since then. and we now see history mercilessly making a mockery of the prophet who passed hoax for truth.

during this period, two five-year plans, the eighth (1966-1970) and the ninth (1971-1975), were carried out. at the end of the sixties, the results fell short of the targets set in the eighth in many of the main items, though their growth rates were lower than in the khrushchov period. the same has now happened with the ninth at still lower growth rates.

agriculture fared worst of all.

in the case of grain production, seven out of the ten years registered a shortfall compared with the previous year. the 1975 harvest is truly

catastrophic with per capita yield lower than that of 1964, the last year of khrushchov's reign, and even than that of 1913, an average year during the time of tsarist russia.

this is also true of meat production. the targets set for meat and other animal products were again not fulfilled under the ninth five-year plan. at the beginning of 1975, the total numbers of hogs and sheep on the hoof were below those of 1963; only the cattle stock was a little larger. now, for the agonizing want of fodder, mass slaughter of cattle is in full swing. even the soviet journal, "the economic gazette" (no. 50, 1975), has acknowledged that by december 1, 1975, the head of hogs on the hoof had further dwindled.

the harvests of potato, sugar beet and oil-bearing crops had all fallen short of the targets fixed for the first four years of the ninth five-year plan. as for the 1975 yield, the brezhnev clique knows better than anyone else. well, it was all because of "the adverse weather conditions, so it says.

referring to that programme of "welfare communism" co-authored by khrushchov and himself, brezhnev declared emphatically soon after his take-over that "all soviet people regard this programme as their own". echoing his predecessor, he said: "there is no loftier duty ... than concern for the welfare of the people."

now, ten years later, we hear no more of this windy nonsense. for the soviet people, it is just like the classical chinese poet, po chu-yi, described in his "the song of everlasting sorrow": "and then he heard of an elfland's hill, rising from the sea - a hill set in vacancy, unsubstantial,..."

1980 will come to wind up the tenth five-year plan, and where will that "elfland's hill" of "goulash communism" be? it does seem that brezhnev has forgotten all about that "welfare" programme. but the memory of the people is not that short. according to the "guidelines" for the next five-year plan announced recently by the brezhnev clique, the target for grain production to be reached in 1980 is one-third less than that fixed in the party programme, and that for meat, milk and eggs 50 per cent less. in view of the results of the implementation of the last two five-year plans, people wonder, quite legitimately, if the tenth will not fizzle out like the preceding ones.

the awful mess of soviet economy is not because brezhnev is more stupid than khrushchov but because they have followed the same line of capitalist restoration and changed the socialist system.

the struggle for communism is an epoch-making undertaking which should thoroughly transform the

relations of production, the social system and man's ideology. the soviet revisionist renegade clique has debased it into a striving for "goulash", in fact for capitalist restoration and for the "welfare" of the bureaucrat monopoly capitalist class. the comeback of capitalism causes retrogression in the relations of production and inevitably leads to the disruption of the productive forces. furthermore, the "guns-before-butter" policy of the brezhnev clique for aggression and expansion has further worsened the soviet economy.

now that the economic situation in the soviet union is going from bad to worse, with grain and meat production falling far short of demands, what is brezhnev's solution is, apart from stepping up exploitation of the soviet people, to solicit credit from the west and redouble its effort to fleece other members of the "community". in the ten years up to 1974, the brezhnev clique imported from the west 70 million tons of grain, hitting an all-time high. in the same period, the soviet union squeezed out of mongolia, one of its "fraternal countries" with a population barely over one million, about 700,000 head of cattle, 13 million head of sheep, 500,000 horses for meat and over 100,000 tons of meat and meat products.

so disastrous was the crop failure in 1975 with an 80 million tons drop from the planned target that though it managed to purchase 28 million tons of grain from the world market, still, the country doesn't fare well. the new tsars in the kremlin have no alternative but to make the soviet people further tighten their belt.

shortly after the slump in harvest was disclosed at the supreme soviet session early in december, the soviet press began to urge bakeries to "bake more tidbits, buns of small size".

now, another year has passed in doleful gloom for moscow, while "goulash communism" remains a pie drawn on paper. what about "buns of small size" then? there is the chinese proverb, "even a clever housewife cannot cook without rice." this holds good for the soviet bakeries, even if they are equipped with the most "sophisticated technique" of that "developed socialist country".

as for the size of the loaf, it does not really matter. more "buns of small size" would not add up to more weight.

it was announced that the soviet revisionists would have their 25th party congress in the spring of 1976. the brezhnev clique can hardly hope to get by just with doctored statistics. so it is likely that, while cracking down on the widespread popular discontent,

the clique may resort to moaning and deploring to capitalize on the tender side of the public feeling. but the soviet people, once educated in the scientific truth of leninism, certainly will not be fooled for long."

Commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent: Clumsy Soviet Tactics in Angola

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 31, 1975)

the soviet social-imperialists have decked themselves out as stout "heroes" in combatting racism by cranking up their propaganda machine recently against south africa's invasion of angola. a shallow analysis will reveal this to be a clumsy trick to divert attention from themselves.

motivated by its desire to control strategically important angola in its contention with the other superpower for hegemony in africa and the whole world, the soviet union has over the past year provoked a fratricidal war in angola by unscrupulously splitting the three angolan liberation organizations and sending military personnel as well as large quantities of weapons to angola. it has also gone all out to undermine the african people's unity by sowing discord among the african countries. facts demonstrate that soviet social-imperialism is the chief culprit in stirring up the civil war in angola and the most dangerous enemy of the angolan people and the african people as a whole. the soviet acts in angola have fully revealed its ugly features as social-imperialism, hegemonism and neo-colonialism, and have aroused stern condemnation from public opinion in africa. the "zambia daily mail" pointed out penetratingly, "the u.s.s.r.'s role in angola was being seen as that of an increasingly desperate gambler, steadily raising his stake in the hope of eventually winning a prize."

the zairian paper "elima" said, "the soviet union is notorious for its crude intervention (in angola), acting like a gendarme who imposes his law outside his territory."

the hue and cry against south africa's invasion of angola by the self-styled "natural ally" of the african people was raised when their ugly social-imperialist features have been exposed more clearly. their aim is to cover up their despicable features as the arch-criminal instigating the civil war in angola and their sinister schemes of expansion in africa.

in order to maintain the last bastion of reactionary rule in southern africa, the south african racist regime has been waiting for an opportunity for aggression, expansion and sabotage. the dispatch of south african troops to angola and its interference in the internal affairs of the angolan people must be resolutely condemned. however, people have seen clearly the fact that the south african involvement took place after the soviet undertaking of dividing the angolan liberation movement and stirring up the civil war there. it was none other than the soviet social-imperialists who, by their flagrant intervention in angola, have provided the south african authorities with the opportunity to fish in troubled waters in that country. hence, the soviet social-imperialists who have been clamouring against the south african invasion are the arch-criminal who brought about the intervention in angola by the racist south african regime.

the soviet social-imperialist "opposition" to the south african invasion in angola and the african states' and people's opposition to the south african aggression and expansion are two entirely different things. the african countries and people have been fighting to achieve genuine national liberation and independence in angola and southern africa as a whole. theirs is a great and just struggle against the racist south african regime, whereas the soviet social-imperialists are shouting "opposition" to south africa to divert people's attention from their own aggression and to cover up their expansionist schemes.

however, the soviet diversion tactics are easy to see through. an african state leader has pointed out that the "aids" provided by the soviet union to africa are all for the purpose of control. another african statesman said that what the soviet union likes is not the liberation organization it "backs" but the land of angola. a canadian paper made a pointed remark that russia pretends to denounce the racist intervention in angola, but actually it has been aggravating the civil war there.

the tactics of the soviet social-imperialists to cover up their aggression and expansion by pretending to be opposed to the south african racists can deceive nobody.

CHINA AND US

Chinese Foreign Minister Meets US Congress Women Delegation to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 31, 1975)

chinese foreign minister chiao kuan-hua met here this afternoon with the u.s. congress women delegation to china led by republican representative mrs. margaret m. heckler and democratic representative mrs. patsy t. mink.

present on the occasion were chou chiu-yeh, vice-president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs; tang wen-sheng, deputy director of the american and oceanian affairs department of the foreign ministry; and kang tai-sha, deputy secretary-general of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs.

attending was harry e.t. thayer, deputy chief of the u.s. liaison office in china.

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping Meets Daughter of Former US President Nixon and Husband

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 1, 1976)

teng hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the state council, at noon today met with julie nixon eisenhower, daughter of former u.s. president richard nixon, and her husband david eisenhower.

vice-premier teng hsiao-ping had a friendly conversation with the couple and extended new year greetings to them. the eisenhowers conveyed mr. richard nixon's regards to premier chou en-lai and vice-premier teng hsiao-ping. after the meeting, vice-premier teng hsiao-ping gave a luncheon in their honour.

present on the occasion were huang chen, chief of the chinese liaison office in the united states; wang hai-jung, vice-minister of foreign affairs; chu chuan-hsien, director of the protocol department of the foreign ministry, and tang wen-sheng, deputy director of the ministry's american and oceanian affairs department; and chu lin, chien ta-yung, ting yuan-hung and chao chi-hua.

INTERNATIONAL OIL STRUGGLE

Oil Struggle Developing in Depth in 1975
-- Commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 1, 1976)

the year 1975 is a year in which the third world oil-producing countries have persisted in using oil as a weapon and achieved new, important victories in the struggle against colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism in the economic field.

the oil struggle this year tends to bring to total collapse the oil concession system -- one of the important forms of plunder -- imposed by imperialism on the oil-producing countries for over a century. this is one of the main indications of the deepening of the struggle.

in the past year, the third world countries have waged an unremitting struggle for recovering sovereignty over their oil resources. on december 1, 1975, the kuwaiti government announced the taking over of all the remaining shares and assets of the kuwait oil company controlled by foreign monopoly capital; on december 8, the iraqi president announced the nationalization of the remaining foreign shares in the basra oil company; the venezuelan government today completely took over oil industry run by foreign capital. up to now, all-round oil nationalization has been achieved by iran, kuwait, iraq, venezuela and congo. algeria has controlled 80 per cent of the country's oil production. saudi arabia, qatar, the united arab emirates, libya and nigeria have taken over 50 to 60 per cent of the oil shares from foreign companies. the inspiring excellent situation demonstrates that the oil-producing countries of the third world have not only achieved political independence but also made further advancements on the road of economic independence. of the "states within states" formed by foreign monopoly companies, some have been uprooted and others are tottering.

while taking over sovereignty over the oil resources and gaining control over oil exploitation, many oil-producing countries of the third world are also taking over the business of oil marketing, transportation and refining from foreign monopoly capitalists. in 1975, the third world oil-producing countries have taken into their own hands the sale of one fifth of the total crude oil produced. in oil transportation, they are making great efforts to develop an independent maritime oil transport service. the organization of arab petroleum exporting countries has established the arab oil-tankers company which possesses a fleet of arab oil-tankers; in the field of refining, they are working hard to develop their own refining industry. the second tehran refinery was built, bringing the number of iranian refineries to five with a total capacity of 35.1 million tons a year.

another indicator of the development of oil struggle is that oil weapon has once again showed its fighting power in the struggle against the old international economic order and is making contributions to the establishment of a new one.

who will decide and how to decide the price of oil is a question of economic "order". in the past, the price of oil was determined by big international monopolists at their own free will. they forced down oil prices to the lowest level to cruelly exploit the third world oil-producing countries. the old order, however, has been smashed in the oil struggle. the third world oil-producing countries, the owners of oil, have wrested back the right to determine oil prices and thus ended the situation that imperialists could wantonly plunder cheap oil. the oil-producing countries rationally adjusted oil prices which were forced down for a long time. in 1975 the third world oil-producing countries have waged a tit-for-tat struggle against the superpowers in the field of oil prices, the former want to maintain equitable oil prices and ensure the achievements in their struggle while the latter try to force down oil prices again and restore superexploitation. with the support of the world people, the oil-producing countries stood up to the threat of a superpower, exposed the sabotage of the other and firmly defended their right to determine oil prices.

how to govern relations between the oil-producing and the industrialized countries is another problem of "order". "dialogue" between states on an equal footing instead of relations between the exploited and the exploiter has begun to be the order of the day. this is another breakthrough in the old international economic order in the field of oil. amidst the growth of the third world's struggle against colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism more and more industrialized countries of the second world have to take a realistic attitude towards the reasonable demands and just measures of the third world oil-producing countries in recent years. "dialogue" initiated by them with the third world oil-producing countries regardless of superpower obstruction has achieved certain positive results. some of them have signed agreements with oil-producing countries for the direct supply of oil or accords on trade and technical cooperation.

the facts over the past year have further proved that the key to the constant victories won by the third world oil-producing countries lies in their unity and their steadfastness against superpower hegemonism.

the first summit conference of the member states of the organization of petroleum exporting countries (opec) held in algiers last march is a mile-stone in the oil struggle highlighted by unity among oil-producing countries. the "solemn declaration" adopted at the conference set new tasks and a unified strategic principle for the next stage of the struggle which had guided the actions of

the oil-producing countries in the past year. kuwait was a case in point. it had met stubborn resistance from foreign oil companies in the nine-month marathon negotiations on the taking over of their oil shares in the country. but it emerged victorious from the just struggle after other gulf oil-producing countries declared their resolute support to kuwait.

unity between the oil-producing countries and other third world countries has also been enhanced in the past year. the conference of developing countries on raw materials held in dakar last february in which some 80 countries took part adopted a special resolution which expressed "solidarity with all decisions made by all developing countries, particularly the opec member countries". the oil-producing countries have given more assistance to third world countries plagued by economic difficulties. according to a report by the united nations conference on trade and development, financial aid undertaken by opec member states to other developing countries in 1975 would exceed 21,000 million dollars, a 40 per cent increase over last year. this amounted to more than 20 per cent of the opec member states' oil revenue.

in their struggle to recover state sovereignty over natural resources and the right to fix oil prices and in their dialogue with developed countries over the past year, the third world oil-producing countries have invariably met with threat, obstruction and sabotage by the superpowers. for example, the united states persisted in confining the paris conference on international economic cooperation to discussing only the oil question rather than questions concerning other raw materials, in an attempt to divide the third world countries so as to subdue them one by one. waging a tit-for-tat struggle, the oil-producing countries resolutely safeguarded the unity of the third world. they insisted that the agenda of the conference "can in no case be confined to an examination of the question of energy. it evidently includes the questions of raw materials of the developing countries". the other superpower, the soviet union, tried its utmost to squeeze into the dialogue "in its dual capacity as a producer and a consumer", so as to carry out sabotage and make profits from it. however, it was left out in the cold and failed to get a seat in the important "dialogue" held in paris last december. an annoyed soviet press hurled a lot of abuse at the conference immediately upon its conclusion, alleging that "any solution to world economic problems achieved (at the dialogue) between the north and south is detrimental and incomplete".

the oil struggle has greatly deflated the arrogance of the hegemonists. but in the world today, the danger of war has evidently increased with the intensified contention for oil between the two superpowers. the deepening struggle of the third world oil-producing countries is not only essential to the defence of state sovereignty and the

development of the national economy but also vitally important for the overall struggle against the arms expansion and war preparations of the two superpowers, against their plot to launch a war of aggression and for preserving world peace. we are convinced that in the new year, the people of the world will score new and greater victories in the oil front.

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STUDY OF MAO TSETUNG'S POEMS

Past Scenes Are Transformed

- a study of Chairman Mao's two poems: "Chingkangshan Revisited--to the Tune of Shui Tiao Ke T'ou" and "Two Birds: A Dialogue--to the Tune of Nien Nu Chiao"

by

Chiang T'ien (江天)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, January 1, 1976)

A life-and-death struggle between revolution and counter-revolution was going on in 1927 in China. Due to the mutiny of Chiang Kai-shek and the capitulation of Ch'en Tu-hsiu, the First Revolutionary Civil War led by the Chinese Communist Party failed. The land of China was overshadowed by White Terror. It was in this dark night that Chairman Mao personally led the Autumn Harvest Uprising, brought the troops to Chingkangshan and ignited the spark of revolution.

Chingkangshan was the cradle of revolution. Here, the first workers and peasants' revolutionary armed force led by the Chinese Communist Party--the Chinese Workers and Peasants' Red Army--was steeled to maturity, and many outstanding children of the Chinese nation were trained and brought up. The revolutionary people cherished and were drawn to Chingkangshan, but the reactionaries hated and laid siege to it. However, Chingkangshan still stood majestically, and the heroic children of Chingkangshan were still recalcitrant. In 1949, the victory of the Chinese revolution brought sunny weather to the foggy Chingkangshan and spring to the land. When Chairman Mao "came from afar to climb our old haunt" and revisited Chingkangshan in 1965, the place already had its "past scenes transformed." "Orioles sing, swallows swirl, streams purl everywhere, and the road mounts skyward." What a revolutionary scene full of life and vigor.

"Past scenes are transformed." This is Chairman Mao's metaphorical summary of the revolutionary changes at Chingkangshan in 38 years, and is also an accurate summary of the triumphant advance of the socialist revolution and construction everywhere in China.

"Past scenes are transformed." This is the irresistible trend of development of things. Even though the old things appear to be very strong for a time, it is inevitable that they will be replaced by new things in the end. In 1927, backed by international imperialism and the big landlords and the big bourgeoisie at home. Chiang Kai-shek mounted the throne to exercise reactionary rule, and proclaimed his intention to exterminate all of the Chinese communists. How blatant his reactionary arrogance was! However, the Chinese Communist Party raised afresh the "banner" of revolution at this first revolutionary base area Chingkangshan to whip up the revolutionary "thunderstorm." "A single spark can start a prairie fire." The whole land of China was finally swept by the "thunderstorm," and "banners" were planted everywhere. The "old look" of the rule by reactionaries was finally transformed into the "new look" with the people as the masters."

All over the world, "earth-shaking" changes also occurred. Half a century or more ago, the world was still under the domination of capitalism. The victory of the October Revolution led by Lenin made a breach in the capitalist world. The victory of the Chinese revolution greatly encouraged the revolutionary struggle of the proletariat and the revolutionary people in all countries. Today, "the Four Seas are rising, clouds and waters raging; the Five Continents are rocking, wind and thunder roaring." Countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want revolution--this has become the irresistible trend of historical development in the world.

All these irrefutable facts vividly and effectively show that "the transformation of past scenes into new ones" is the law of necessity governing the development of things. Ths is so in the natural world and is also in human society; it is so in China and is also so in the world. However, all reactionaries are diehards. They vainly attempt to turn back the wheel of history, but history mercilessly pokes fun at them and makes all their performances leave a bad name for thousands of years to come. This has been so with Chiang Kai-shek as well as Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, and is also so with Khrushchev and Brezhnev.

"Past scenes" are bound to be "transformed" into "new ones." However, it take the struggle of people to bring about and complete such "transformation." The Internationale sings, "There has never been any Savior, nor do we rely on the immortals and emperors. We have to depend on ourselves to create happiness for mankind." This means that it is necessary to rely on the struggle of the proletariat and the oppressed people themselves. The philosophy of the proletariat is the philosophy of struggle: to wage struggle against heaven and earth, against class enemy, and against all old traditional concepts left over by history. In the course of struggle, "past scenes" are transformed into "new ones." In the course of struggle, the old world is interred, and a new world is created. The proletariat has to depend on revolutionary struggle "with wind and thunder stirring and flags and banners flying" to win everything. The great victory of the Chinese democratic revolution was won by means of

struggle, the great victory of the socialist revolution and socialist construction in China has been won by means of struggle, and the present excellent situation of the world revolution has also been won by means of the struggle of the revolutionary people of the whole world. The future of the world will surely belong to the revolutionary people who dare to persist in struggle!

The people want to carry out revolution and struggle, but the modern revisionists are afraid of revolution and opposed to struggle. Therefore, in order to carry out revolution, the oppressed nations and the oppressed people must firmly oppose revisionism. The proletariat which has already seized political power and has to consolidate its own political power must also firmly oppose revisionism.

Seeing with his own eyes the tragic scene of the failure of the First Revolutionary Civil War, Lu Hsün summed up this lesson: "The end of the revolution is probably due only to the infiltration of opportunists to bore through it from within." The revisionists are the termites within the revolutionary ranks. They practice class capitulation internally and national capitulation externally.

"Gunfire licks the heavens and shells pit the earth." This shows that the world is in great disorder and the situation is excellent. As far as the oppressed nations and the oppressed people are concerned, revolution is a grand festival because only through revolution can the old order of the exploiters be thoroughly destroyed and a new era be ushered in for the people. But because of the smoke of the people's revolutionary war of the world, "a sparrow in his bush is scared stiff. 'This is one hell of a mess! O I want to flit and fly away.'" They want to jump out and mount the stage to give a performance! These fellows "naturally cannot desist from 'distinguishing themselves' in this time of great upheaval." (Selected Works of Lenin, Vol. I, pp. 516-517)

Under Chairman Mao's pen, the ugly features of the revisionist chieftains against the revolution are truthfully, penetratingly and minutely portrayed. They say, "You must not call for revolutionary war all day long for we have here 'a jewelled palace in Elfland's hills'." "A jewelled palace in Elfland's hills" is by origin the ideal world in fairy tales. What kind of stuff is their "ideal world" after all? It is in fact also nothing new but merely the so-called world without weapons, armed forces and wars which Khrushchev wagged his tongue to sell everywhere, plus the so-called "goulash" type of "happy" life. This is not any "jewelled palace in Elfland's hills," but clearly sham communism for selling dog's meat with a sheep's head hung out for advertisement, and out-and-out revisionism. If the oppressed people heed what they say, lay down their arms and call off their struggle, they can only become slaves who can never be restored, and will forever drown and perish in pandemonium. It is not possible to "transform past scenes into new ones" in such a world. If the people who have acquired political power heed what they say, there will emerge restoration and regression, and the "new scenes" will be converted back into the "old ones." Where are now the fruits of socialist revolution obtained by the Soviet Union under the leadership of Lenin and Stalin? They have long ago been restored to resemble the "old scenes" under the rule of the old Tsars! Such a sad and tragic historical lesson can never be forgotten by the revolutionary people.

In order "to transform past scenes into new ones," it is necessary not only to wage struggle, but also to continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. Lenin said, "When any social phenomenon is looked upon as a phenomenon in the process of development, it is at all times possible to notice in it the traces of the past, the foundation of the present, and the bud of the future." (Selected Works of Lenin, Vol. I, p. 45) A socialist new thing is likewise a social phenomenon in the process of development. It represents the orientation of the development of things and has strong vitality, but it also cannot be very perfect right from the beginning. Therefore, continued revolution is called for to enable it to gradually become perfect. "Look you, the world is being turned upside down." Compared with the period under the reactionary rule of the Kuomintang, "past scenes are transformed" in socialist China, but it still retains quite a number of the "traces" of the old era, and especially in the realm of the superstructure, the old "traces" are the more evident, for there are still many revisionist and bourgeois things. Therefore, we must wage unremitting struggle and continue the revolution.

The great proletarian cultural revolution personally initiated and led by Chairman Mao is in essence a great political revolution for bringing about profound changes in the superstructure, including all cultural spheres. After each great political revolution in history, there emerged large numbers of new things. The socialist new things emerging in the great proletarian cultural revolution spread all over the motherland like the resplendent flowers in the mountains, thus adding even more "new scenes" to our socialist motherland. However, it is not possible to sweep away the "traces" of all old things in one great proletarian cultural revolution. Such work to clear the old site is most formidable, and it requires us to launch unremitting attacks against the bourgeoisie and revisionism, against all old things, and to persevere in protracted struggle. It will not do to follow the beaten track, because this is in contravention of the trend of historical development and the law governing the development of things. In the history of development of mankind, the struggle between new and old things will never end. New things forever emerge without ends, and it is wrong to adopt the viewpoint of standstill or congelation, because this is not in conformity with dialectics in historical development. "And the road mounts skyward." The road of revolution has still a long way to go! Lying ahead of us there is an even more splendid and bright future! Therefore, all proletarian fighters must strive to reform their world outlook, and make a thorough break with the system of private ownership and with the traditional concepts of all exploiting classes. They must be promoters of new things and active participants in this struggle for "the transformation of old scenes into new ones."

"Past scenes are transformed." All revolutionaries invariably cheer this. Even though the new things are still very young and imperfect for the time being, they also must be warmly fostered and actively guided, so that they could healthily grow and develop. However, there are in society always those people who constantly seize hold of some imperfect aspects of new things in the process of growth. They lay hold of some problems which are in the course of being resolved and are also not difficult to resolve, find fault with them in a thousand and one ways, wilfully denounce them by attacking a specific point without touching the rest, and even stand truth on its head

and confuse black and white. Those farragoes presently appearing in educational circles manifest precisely this Right deviationist wind to reverse previous verdicts.

On the literary and art front, around the question of attitude toward the revolution in literature and art with the revolutionary model plays as its hallmark, there is likewise also a struggle in whether this revolution should be carried through to the end or abandoned in the middle and even reversed. Historical experience tells us that coming in the company of a great revolution should be affirmed or negated. The revolution in literature and art, as an important component of the great proletarian cultural revolution, is ringing with the life-and-death struggle between progress and regression, revolution and restoration, right from the beginning. Every step forward in the revolution in literature and art has to be made through struggle beset with difficulties and setbacks. We have already won great victories, but the struggle from now on is still complicated. So long as the revolutionary literary and art fighters of the proletariat firmly carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art and general and specific policies, adhere to the orientation of the revolution in literature and art, forever preserve a sober head, charge ahead and take enemy positions with a dauntless revolutionary spirit, and clear away obstacles in their way, we certainly can constantly consolidate and develop the fruits of victory of the revolution in literature and art, add brilliance to the garden of socialist literature and art with a hundred flowers in full bloom, and make it give off even more splendid and enchanting "new scenes."

At present, China is in an important period of historical development. The publication of Chairman Mao's two poems--"Chingkangshan Revisited--to the Tune of Shui Tiao Ke T'ou" and "Two Birds: A Dialogue--to the Tune of Nien Nu Chiao"--is of great political and actual significance. These two poems of Chairman Mao's are hymns to the revolution as well as the battle songs of continued revolution. They teach us that we must cherish the revolutionary cause ushered in by the revolutionary forerunners with bloodshed and sacrifice. They teach us that we must actively combat and guard against revisionism. They teach us that we must carry on the revolution and forever preserve our revolutionary youth. As far as we broad masses of revolutionary writers and artists are concerned, the study of these two poems of Chairman Mao's is bound to greatly inspire our revolutionary enthusiasm and confidence in victory. We certainly must carry the revolution in literature and art through to the end and do a better job in literary and art work. Let us sing aloud this revolutionary battle song and greet the new battle with the heroic spirit of "clasping the moon in the ninth heaven and seizing turtles deep down in the five seas."

"Nothing is hard in this world if you dare to scale the heights." Victory belongs to the proletariat.

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Chairman Mao's Brilliant Poems Encourage People
Throughout China to Win Greater Victories

(NCNA--English Peking, Jan. 2, 1976)

the "people's daily" and all other peking papers today frontpage a large portrait of our great leader chairman mao taken while he was revisiting the chingkang mountains in 1965.

they also frontpage a news report on the warm response which people all over china have expressed to the publication of chairman mao's two poems on january 1. the banner headline for this news in the "people's daily" reads: "chairman mao's magnificent poems encourage people throughout the country to win still greater victories". the report says that the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers, having read chairman mao's poems, studied the new year's day editorial, discussed the excellent situation at home and abroad, are determined to win still greater victories in the new year by taking class struggle as the key.

carried on the second, third and fourth pages of the "people's daily" are notes on reading chairman mao's poems written by fan hsiu-chu, pai ching and chao pu-chu and a news item on how the people of the chingkang mountains read chairman mao's poems with great joy and enthusiasm. other peking papers carry respectively notes on reading chairman mao's brilliant poems written by workers, peasants and soldiers.

the "people's daily" and all other peking newspapers carry on the upper right corner of the frontpage the slogans "long live the great communist party of china excl." and "advance triumphantly along chairman mao's revolutionary line excl." the papers also print the following quotations from chairman mao alongside of chairman mao's photograph: "why did lenin speak of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie? it is essential to get this question clear. lack of clarity on this question will lead to revisionism. this should be made known to the whole nation.

"stability and unity do not mean writing off class struggle; class struggle is the key link and everything else hinges on it.

"the current great proletarian cultural revolution is absolutely necessary and most timely for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, preventing capitalist restoration and building socialism.

"grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war."

ENGINEERING GEOLOGY

The Open-Door Operation of An Institute Yields Fruitful Results

- changes in the scientific research personnel of the engineering geology research office of the Institute of Geology

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 25, 1975)

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the cause of building socialism in new China is growing by leaps and bounds. Many big engineering projects have started from scratch. Reservoirs and big dams dot the scene everywhere. Railway and communication networks crisscross the length and breadth of the country. Numerous mines offer rich deposits.... The engineering geology survey and scientific research personnel who work hard to provide scientific data for the selection of sites for and the survey of these giant projects are vanguards on the socialist engineering construction front of the motherland.

Following the development of economic construction on a large scale in the motherland, an engineering geology survey team has been formed, and a force for conducting scientific research in engineering geology is also rapidly growing up. Undaunted by difficulties and hazards, they expose themselves to the elements all the year round, and set foot in sparsely populated remote mountains, wasteland, gorges and valleys. The scientific research fighters of the engineering geology research office of the Institute of Geology of the Chinese Academy of Sciences form one of those contingents.

A number of engineering geology research personnel under the Institute of Geology of the Chinese Academy of Sciences at the northern suburbs of Peking who have just returned from field surveys are in the course of seriously summing up the scientific work done earlier.

Sixty-two-year-old Comrade Ku Te-chen is the veteran leader of this engineering geology scientific research team. He has carried out engineering geology scientific research work for several decades. Touching on the development of such a branch of science as engineering geology, he said with deep understanding, "Before liberation, the reactionary government did not promote any engineering construction on a large scale. There were but a few research personnel engaged in engineering geology. Engineering geology was not taken as a branch of science at that time. Today, engineering geology research personnel have become the vanguard of socialist construction. Be it water conservation construction, railroad building, giant underground projects or the exploitation of mineral deposits, the important role of engineering geology is underlined. Engineering practice poses many scientific research problems for engineering geology research. The engineering geology research personnel shoulder a heavy responsibility for building socialism in the motherland, and have endless research work to do.

Especially since the great proletarian cultural revlution, the scientific research personnel of this research institute have realized that in order to make the science of engineering geology serve socialist engineering construction, it is necessary to follow Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, vigorously launch mass movements and take the road of integration with workers, peasants and soldiers. Therefore, they step out of the ivory tower, run the institute on an open-door basis, seek rejuvenation through self-reliance, develop engineering geology in line with the geological conditions of China and the salient features of construction in our country, and put forward our own scientific theory in engineering geology to guide our engineering practice in a bid to catch up with and surpass the advanced world level.

Whenever this question was raised, certain research personnel of the engineering geology research office with many years of practical experience behind them revealed their deep insight. They said: Shortly after liberation, because our country had just embarked upon large-scale economic construction, we lacked experience, and introduced engineering geology and its corresponding work methods from foreign countries. In the course of practice, however, the engineering geology research personnel of our country came to deeply understand that the science of engineering geology of other countries could not meet the needs of China, both in theory and work methods, for carrying out engineering construction on a large scale and at a high speed. After a lot of engineering practice, we summed up the rich production experience among the masses. In light of the salient features of our country which is vast in area and complicated in geological conditions, we studied and developed engineering geology theory and methods geared to our country's geological features and engineering construction requirements.

Based on Comrade Li Szu-kuang's theory in geomechanics, this research office linked geomechanics with petrographic mechanics, and continuously carried out research in engineering geomechanics according to the salient features of geological structure in our country and the needs of engineering construction.

The aim of conducting research in engineering geomechanics is to solve the question of the stability of the foundation rock for a building, prevent major accidents, and provide important scientific data for rational engineering designs. In the past ten years, in a lot of engineering construction practice, our engineering geology research personnel adopted the theory and method of combining geomechanics with petrographic mechanics to handle the question of engineering geology, and develpp it into petrographic engineering geomechanics as a way and direction in pushing forward the development of our engineering geology. In practice, its very important effect on the safety of engineering construction has been seen. In the course of building many engineering projects, because we ran into complicated geological problems and especially problems in the sector of geological structure, construction work was often delayed, thus involving additional investment. If things were not properly handled, there would appear certain major engineering accidents that affected the success or failure of an engineering project and on the security and danger of the laboring people. For instance, a project site was at the intersection of fault zones where rocks were in an usually broken state, and it was

difficult to arrange engineering work. However, rock-breaking follows a pattern. After due invstigation, study and theoretical analysis, a more stable rock formation was found to meet the needs of the design, thus enabling the project to proceed smoothly.

In the course of practice, the scientific research personnel of the engineering geology research office come to deeply understand that the deeper they go into reality, the more they feel the great significance in the development of such a branch of science as engineering geology, and the more they feel that there are even more problems in engineering geology that need to be studied seriously and explored boldly.

The engineering geology research office makes uninterrupted development in the struggle between two lines. Under the command of proletarian politics, its personnel adhere to the correct orientation of scientific research, serve proletarian politics and the workers, peasants and soldiers, and are integrated with productive labor. They energetically take up scientific research tasks for the state in engineering construction, persist in linking theory with practice, and on the basis of extensively going deep into the midst of practice, gradually raise the level of scientific research. As they go deep into practice, they carry forward at the same time the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle, and set out at the same time to build laboratories and develop equipment for tests to serve the three great revolutionary movements.

The scientific research personnel of this research office have successively taken up research work for over 40 major state projects and gone deep into the midst of hundreds of work sites. By closely integrating themselves with design and construction work, and at the same time gradually realizing the combination of workers, cadres and technical personnel and starting scientific research work, they have scored initial results and reaped a double bumper harvest in ideology and scientific research.

Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, on the basis of participation in conducting geological investigations for close to 100 big and medium irrigation and hydro-electric power projects, this research office has further initiated research on problems in engineering geology related to railway, bridge and tunnel engineering, mine engineering, national defense engineering and industrial construction engineering. It has also correspondingly developed techniques for indoor and outdoor experimental research and surveying. They have analyzed many problems in engineering geology generally found in site, roadside slope and underground engineering, and further understood that in order to solve these problems, it is necessary to lay hold of the question of the stability of rock formation and pay attention to the structure of the rock formation itself and the laws governing its change of shape and breaking under stress. On the one hand, they closely coordinate on-site designing and construction to complete a given production task, and, on the other hand, they seriously sum up experience, initiate the study of theory and methods, and put forward research tasks for rock formation engineering geomechanics, so as to continuously improve theoretical research work in engineering geology.

Genuine knowledge comes out of practice, and people are tempered through practice. As path-breakers, the engineering geology research personnel travel over all parts of the motherland with its numerous rivers and mountains. Undeterrred by fatigue, they fight continuously, moving from one project to another. As staff officers to capital construction teams, they shuttle between worksites, provide scientific data for construction projects and join the master workmen, PLA fighters and on-site technicians to start research work. They are constantly invited to participate in the selection of sites for relevant projects, the examination of designs and treatment of sick cases. Through engineering practice, an engineering geology research team combining the old, the middle-aged and the young has rapidly grown up.

In the three-in-one combination scientific research team, the old comrades have rich experience, and work in a down-to-earth manner. Take Comrade Ku Te-chen for instance. He never overlook any first-hand data. Even when a worksite is located in a high mountain with hazardous trails, forbidding rocks and jagged precipices, he always goes to the spot to conduct detailed surveys and carefully guide the youth. Working on the forefront of hardship, he always mixes with the others and accepts re-education from the workers, peasants and soldiers of his own accord. The middle-aged scientific resaerch personnel form the backbone force of this team. They set store by practice, go deep into the midst of worksites, and actively give a hand in creating conditions for conducting scientific experiments. The young scientific resaerch personnel are the fresh troops of this team. They are willing to learn and study, courageous in making innovations, and capable of grasping scientific theory and methods faster. Undeterred by hardship or fatigue, they climb high mountains, go down into deep pits, fight vigorously on the forefront and contribute toward the accomplishment of production tasks and theoretical research.

Early in the spring, the towering Tapashan with its dense forests kept people away with its chilly air. For the sake of acclerating the pace of building up the motherland and joining imperialists, revisionists and reactionaries in a race for time, they fought on the high mountains together with the comrades of fraternal units. Spring floods could wash away the bridges but not their determination to collect first-hand data. Where there was no bridge, they waded through mountain streams waist-deep or chest-deep. They repeatedly fought on overhanging cliffs and steep precipices. As a rule, they climbed a number of times rock formations called "snake in retreat" and "hand clutched rocks." It rained for days on end in the spring, but they still thrust forward in the wilderness, carrying with them light equipment. In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Be attentive and circumspect in designing and construction," they maintained an exacting scientific attitude under difficult circumstances. To clarify geological problems, they climbed up all areas connected with projects, knocked at them, and kept them in mind no matter how high the mountains were and how hazardous the trails.

They said, "We would rather shed a little more sweat and expose ourselves to greater risks than let the class brothers shed blood and take risks. To add bricks and tiles to the socialist edifice, no difficulties are too great for the fighters full of spirit.

When they carried out scientific research work in a mine, they adopted the attitude of "no risk no gain" and carried forward the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death. They went deep into the seriously transfigured and damaged tunnels liable to collapse any time, checked everyone of them to find out the relations between their transfiguration and damage and the structure of the rock formation, and the laws governing such relations. Once, down in the pit, a big cave-in occurred. Without hesitation, they fought a strenuous battle against the cave-in. They went deep among the master workmen to make investigations and studies. From the old master workmen, they acquired practical experience not available in books, thus bringing enlightenment and strength to research work. These comrades were thus made to understand that the road of integration with workers, peasants and soldiers is the road that must be taken. In hot summer weather, it was scorching on the Gobi sand. They conducted experimental work at the open pit and were so busy that they were all of a sweat, but they still energetically took part in labor with the shift.

In 1974, an underground engineering project called for their taking up almost ten kinds of research tasks. There were few people in the office but so many tasks. What was to be done? The Party branch led everyone to study Chairman Mao's works. The comrades called for "the concentration of troops to fight a battle of annihilation." They worked as a team, rationally arranged all kinds of work, and organized a large force to head for the worksite. Everyone's enthusiasm ran unprecedentedly high. Though still sick, the hospitalized patients went to the battlefield, and the mothers of babies also overcame all kinds of difficulties and went deep into the forefront. At the worksite, they conducted experiments and surveys together with the fighters. In day time they worked feverishly, and at night, they put in order the data and carried out academic exchange activities. Lectures were given not only by the old comrades with experience but also by the young. They helped and learned from each other, thus injecting life into scientific research work and smoothly accomplishing the tasks.

After the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius and especially after the study of theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the comrades of this research office have fostered the idea of serving the cause of building socialism in the motherland. They consider as urgent what the engineering project considers as urgent, and select themes in the course of carrying out a large amount of engineering and construction work. Their work knows of no job boundaries. Once, they surveyed the Sailimu Lake. After they completed research work on the exploitation and utilization of the lake, they again helped the local people look for coal and water. They were warmly welcomed by the masses. The comrades said, "So long as the production unit can make use of our research results, it brings us the greatest happiness."

* * *

CRITICISM OF "WATER MARGIN"

Recruitment of Deserters and Turncoats Is for the Sake of Capitulation and Mutiny

by

Sung Ming-yu (宋名玉)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, November 28, 1975)

Sung Chiang was capable of scheming for power as he grew to maturity. After he had absolutely no choice but to take the opportunist course of worming his way into the insurgent ranks at Liangshan, he made use all kinds of intrigues and plots for the sake of usurping leadership. One of them was the recruitment of deserters and turncoats to alter the class composition of the insurgent leaders and build up the influence of the capitulationists. Upon the death of Ch'ao Kai, Sung Chiang became even more unbridled and reckless, and spared no efforts in carrying out this conspiracy. The tricking of Lu Chün-i to the mountain was a typical example, and the recruitment of Kuan Sheng also exposed fully his devious design.

The commanding general Kuan Sheng, a descendant of Just and Brave Prince Wu An, majestically fought his way toward Liangshan at the head of crack government forces from Shantung and Hopei. He proclaimed that he would "capture Liangshan first before capturing the bandits." Birds of the same feather flock together and men are divided according to their classes. The moment he set eyes on Kuan Sheng, this vassal of the landlord class, Sung Chiang "gestulated and applauded." He loudly praised, "He is indeed a great hero!" His clownish behavior not only added to the enemy's hauteur and dampened the revolutionary spirit of the insurgent army, but also caused strong dissatisfaction among the commanders of Liangshan. However, Sung Chiang actually shouted to and castigated the annoyed commander who rode out to take the field against Kuan Sheng, and personally urged his mount forward to greet and apolotical to Kuan Sheng. He was the living image of a simon-pure vassal.

When two armies were in confrontation, they were engaged in a life-and-death struggle. However, when it appeared that Kuan Sheng could no longer hold out and his capture was imminent, Sung Chiang beat the gong to call back the troops out of the fear that "Kuan Sheng might be wounded," thus enabling the enemy to escape. After this, Sung Chiang still publicized, "We are honest and upright, and it is not our wish to make the strong bully the weak." In military affairs, this was nothing but the asinine tactics of Duke Hsiang of Sung, which deserved only to be sneered at. However, the old drunkard was not really interested in wine. The secret motive of Sung Chiang in taking this course of action was revealed by his own words: "If we could win him over I would immediately resign in his favor." Actually, he might not have been sincere in wanting to resign in his favor, but it was no secret that he wanted to win over this scion of a noble and illustrious family noted for "just and brave generals" and "generations of noble ministers" as one of his sinister followers for carrying out capitulation and betraying the cause.

Consequently, when Kuan Sheng was captured and taken to the mountain stronghold, Sung Chiang immediately ordered the guards away, rushed forward to untie the general himself, helped him to the chair at the center, and kowtowed to him to beg for pardon. Actually both Sung Chiang and Kuan Sheng were vassals who long cherished the sense of loyalty and justice and pledged to repay and serve the imperial court with their lives. Naturally, "hearts that are in harmony will beat as one." After Sung Chiang kowtowed and bowed to him and talked about utter loyalty and devotion to the cause of justice, Kuan Sheng also said with a deep feeling, "In this life if the emperor treats me well, I will support him; if a friend treats me well, I will support him too." This was how the deal was made, and Kuan Sheng thereupon docilely surrendered to Sung Chiang and become a capable assistant to his capitulationist line.

Engels aptly said, "A despicable method is precisely the proof of a despicable aim." Actually, Sung Chiang's activities in recruiting deserters and turncoats did not begin then but had been started long ago. Prior to this, when P'eng Chi, Han T'ao, Ling Chen and Hu-yen Cho were captured by the fighters of Liangshan, Sung Chiang also personally untied them, took their hands, poured wine for them, kowtowed to them, and even tried to put their hearts at ease by assuring them that they would only be "temporarily taking shelter at this body of water to wait for the offer of amnesty and enlistment." Thereupon, they drank toasts to each other, forgot their emity and became friends. Later, Sung Chiang again employed the same despicable tactic to recruit So Ch'ao, Chang Ch'ing, Tung P'ing and also Shan T'ing-kuei, Wei Ting-kuo and others. After some painstaking planning, Sung Chiang finally installed this group of reactionary generals in important positions, thus giving rise to the situation that "among our brothers here more than half have previously served in the imperial army as described by him. After full preparations were made politically, ideologically and organizationally, Sung Chiang openly displayed his black banner for capitulation and rabidly pursued the fraudulent deal of betrayal.

Although Sung Chiang's capitulation met with opposition from such people as Li K'uei, yet because Sung Chiang had become full-fledged, those who wanted to be rivals to the great Sung emperor and were opposed to accepting the offer of amnesty and enlistment were so isolated that they no longer could stem the tide. This enabled Sung Chiang's plot for capitulation and betrayal to succeed. The vigorous and dynamic peasant revolution was thus sacrificed, and in the end, was used by this capitulationist Sung Chiang to pave the way for "promotion in official career and degree of nobility," and as the ladder to his "soaring ambitions."

From this incident of the surrender of Kuan Sheng, we can see that for the sake of capturing the fortress of the revolution from within, the organizational line promoted by Sung Chiang was for serving his capitulationist political line.

* * *

OPEN-DOOR SCHOOLING

Chinese Medical College Achieve Success in Open-door Schooling

(NCNA-English Hofei, Jan. 2, 1976)

china's south anhwei medical college has improved methods of teaching and made a notable contribution to the national movement to learn from tachai in agriculture, through open-door schooling in the countryside.

since it was established in 1972 during the great proletarian cultural revolution, this college in east china's anhwei province has been putting its stress on the rural areas and practising open-door education. it now has five permanent bases and over 30 temporary centres for teaching in the countryside. while conducting teaching in the rural areas, the teachers and students provide medical treatments to peasants, join the local people in productive labour and also engage in scientific researches.

in the course of open-door schooling, the medical college has run various forms of training classes for rural people's communes and production brigades. more than 2,000 local peasants have been trained as barefoot doctors, laboratory technicians, health workers, acupuncturists, masseurs and advisers on family planning.

every autumn and winter in the past few years, the teachers and students took an active part in treating and preventing schistosomiasis (snail fever). they have surveyed over 5,000,000 square metres of snail-contaminated area and tested for the disease in 50,000 samples of human excretion, and treated more than 5,000 patients suffering from schistosomiasis.

during the same period, the teachers and students also treated about 100,000 cases of recurrent and common ailments and cured nearly 1,000 emergency cases. wherever they went for their open-door schooling, the teachers and students participated in the patriotic health campaign, spreading medical knowledge among the people, helping them dig wells, clean ditches and repair lavatories, and assisting them in the use of nightsoil and pig manure for making marsh gas for fuel.

with the help of barefoot doctors and experienced herbalists in the countryside, the teachers and students, during these years collected medicinal herbs and also prepared traditional medicines. carrying with them medicine and medical instruments, they went to remote mountain villages, teaching the people the methods of family planning and making an extensive survey of women's diseases.

all this has helped deepen the revolution in medical work and consolidate the medical cooperative service in the countryside.

during their stay in the countryside, the teachers and students asked old poor and lower-middle peasants to give them re-education by recalling their misery in the old society and contrasting it with the happy life they lead now. this kind of re-education, together with their participation in collective physical labour, has raised their consciousness about class struggle.

besides, open-door education has enabled the students to enhance their theoretical knowledge and improve their medical skill. through participation in treating and preventing schistosomiasis with the help of teachers, over 90 per cent of the students in the first grade are now able to conduct surveys of snail contamination and tests of feces. they can distinguish eggs of various kinds of intestinal parasites, and have a basic understanding of the symptoms of schistosomiasis and of the appropriate treatment and nursing procedures. students in the second grade have initially mastered how to diagnose, treat and prevent endemic diseases and how to handle emergency cases. two-thirds of the students have taken part in surgical operations.

the college achieved better results in teaching by combining theory with practice. take the subject of electrocardiography. it used to take 13 periods of classroom lecture in the past but the students were still unable to master its ropes. thanks to the methods of on-the-spot teaching, the students now can master this subject through only three periods of classroom study.

the college has gained much experience in combining basic courses with clinical treatments and western with traditional chinese medicine, and in coordinating therapy with nursing and treatment with prevention. this helps the students master many skills while specializing in one.

the college has improved its methods of teaching, stressing a developing mode of education through research and scientific experiment. it has raised the students' ability to analyze and tackle problems arising in medical work via clinical demonstration, discussion on case histories and analysis of typical cases. all these successes the medical college has achieved resulted from the educational revolution it has been carrying on during the past few years.

WORKER-PEASANT-SOLDIER COLLEGE GRADUATES

Tsinghua University Holds Graduation Ceremony

(NCNA--English Peking, Jan. 2, 1976)

a graduation ceremony for 1,804 worker-peasant-soldier students was held recently at tsinghua university in peking. the ceremony included a warm send-off to over 300 graduates who are going to the rural areas in tibet, sinking, chinghai and other border areas.

a letter by all the graduates to the great leader chairman mao was read at the ceremony. in it, they expressed their determination to integrate with the workers and peasants. representatives of the graduates going to the border areas took the floor and pledged: "we will devote our life to the people and valiantly fight for the consolidation and development of victorious achievements of the great proletarian cultural revolution. we will shoulder the historical task of combatting and preventing revisionism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat."

leading members of the tibet autonomous region mission in peking attended the ceremony. they warmly congratulated tsinghua university on its achievements in educational revolution and extended a warm welcome to graduates who volunteered to work in the border areas.

leading members of the peking municipal revolutionary committee were also present.

at the ceremony, leading members of the university party committee encouraged the graduates to become workers with both socialist consciousness and culture, and to combat and prevent revisionism and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. they called on all teachers and students to strive for still greater victories of the proletarian revolution in education under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line.

WORKER-SOLDIER TEACHERS

Worker and PLA Fighters Teach at Chinese Middle School

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jan. 3, 1976)

workers and fighters of the people's liberation army who are participating in teaching at the shanghai hungkou middle school have given impetus to the revolution in education.

these worker-and-soldier-teachers, who are experienced in class struggle and the struggle for production, prepared lectures and discussed teaching material with the full-time teachers. this made it possible to educate the students in proletarian ideology, combine theory with practice and improve teaching and studying. the lecture on "the leverage theory" by a worker-teacher made a deep impression on students because it gave not only the principles but also accounts of how landlords played dirty tricks with the steelyard beam to exploit the peasants in the old society. when a dyer gave a lecture on "the application of acid, alkali and salt to production", he made clear explanation of the chemical theory by effective and typical experiments. at the same time, he told the students about how the dyers had suffered in the old society and how today, having become masters, they are going full steam ahead with technical innovations. this approach has greatly encouraged the students' initiative in thinking through problems and making experiments.

that workers, peasants and soldiers serve as teachers in the schools is something new that emerged in the great proletarian cultural revolution. in line with chairman mao's teaching "to accomplish the proletarian revolution in education, it is essential to have working class leadership; the masses of workers must take part in this revolution", the workers' and poor and lower-middle peasants' propaganda teams entered the schools. workers, peasants and soldiers were invited to become part-time teachers in schools. now there are more than 1,500,000 such part-time teachers all over the country. they take this as an important part of the training and bringing up of successors to proletarian revolutionary cause and in consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

the worker-and-soldier-teachers at the shanghai hungkou middle school make education in proletarian ideology their first priority and the principle in all their teaching. they tell the students about the workers' fight to realize the grand target set by the fourth national people's congress and encourage students to direct their study to the great ideal of building socialism and realizing communism.

these part-time teachers also study revolutionary theory with the school teachers and ask outstanding worker and soldier activists in theoretical study from their own units to come and help. to keep themselves up with the development of the revolution in education, the school teachers go to factories and with the help of these part-time teachers acquire new knowlege through practical class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiments.

COAL OUTPUT

China's Biggest Mining Complex Doubles Its Designed Capacity

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Jan. 3, 1976)

the kailuan mining complex, china's biggest coal mines, attained its 1975 state-planned target by december 23, with a total output of 25.2 million tons, which is twice as much as its designed capacity.

behind this striking progress is the fact that both the cadres and workers there, while studying marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and criticizing revisionism, have been working with enthusiasm, making technical and other innovations to tap all possible potentials. in the past five years, the amount of profit kailuan has handed over to the state is enough to build six pairs of big modern shafts.

in fact, since 1970 the coal mines have introduced 5,200 technical innovations and made over 5,000 pieces of equipment and 3.45 million smaller items. the level of mechanization has been raised 13 percent.

the tangshan coal mine is one of the oldest in the kailuan complex. in the past few years, the miners have renovated all the main shafts and air shafts, and widened the major tunnels and rails for transportation without stopping production. in 1974, the mine's output doubled that of 1970.

the luchiato coal mine began using hydraulic mining in 1968. thanks to mass technical innovations, the production of coal and dressed coal has doubled since 1970.

the fankochuang mine, the first big new modern coal mine in china, went into operation in 1964. in the

revolutionary spirit of hard work, the miners built a big underground coal storage bin in a year. this has ensured that coal can be hoisted to the surface at an even pace day and night. one million tons more was extracted from this mine this year.

IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY

Peking's Iron and Steel Center

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 2, 1976)

the capital iron and steel company became a comprehensive iron and steel complex during the fourth five-year plan period (1971 -- 1975). it covers 74 mines and plants ranging from mining to ore dressing, sintering, iron smelting and steel making and rolling. this has made peking one of china's important iron and steel centres.

now the company can produce more than 10,000 varieties and specifications of rolled steel, including many kinds of high-grade special steel. some are supplied to other parts of the country.

the company completed its state quotas for major products set in the fourth five-year plan as early as 1973, two years in advance. it fulfilled last year's production plan ahead of schedule. compared with 1970, the final year of the third five-year plan, iron ore output in 1975 went up by three times, steel and pig iron by 50 percent and rolled steel by 25 percent. a striking increase was registered in ferro-alloys, cast iron pipes, metallurgical coke, refractory materials and nonferrous metals.

the enterprise has a history of 50 years and more. it produced only 282,000 tons of pig iron in 30 years before liberation. the output in 1952 alone, three years after liberation was far above that figure.

the influence of liu shao-chi's revisionist line brought the construction of mines and the production of rolled steel to a standstill because iron and steel making was stressed to the neglect of mining and steel rolling.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the workers and staff of the company criticized liu shao-chi's revisionist line. in response to chairman mao's call for "developing the mining industry", they launched a large-scale drive to build and expand iron mines.

in cooperation with other enterprises in the country, the capital iron and steel company designed and completed a big modern mine and a dressing plant form 1969 to 1971 and installed the equipment, all of which they had made. the company became self-sufficient in iron ore in 1972. the production capacity of the mine has been increased in the next three years. it now provides iron ore and dressed ore for other iron and steel enterprises.

the company put up a new blast furnace by its own effort and expanded its steel rolling capacity in the past five years. the workers constantly find ways to extend production capacity through mass technical innovations. the workers, cadres and technicians transformed converters and auxiliary installations of the steel plants. this helped raise the melting capacity and prolong the life span of the converters. steel output surpassed the designed capacity by 87 percent. other plants and mines also exceeded their designed capacities.

the greatest change that has taken place over the past five years is the rapid growth of the new socialist things which have come into being during the cultural revolution. the mass movement to study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought has spread to every mine, workshop and construction site. annual attendance at study classes run by the party organizations at various levels comes to nearly one-third of the cadres, workers and technicians. there are 10,000 theoretical workers. more than 4,000 workers study politics and techniques in the company's 15 workers' colleges. all the leading bodies include old, middle-aged and young cadres. some 3,000 new cadres have been trained and promoted to leading posts. under the leadership of the party organizations, the workers take an active part in management. cadres at all levels persist in doing productive labour with the workers. new relation between people in the socialist enterprises have been established step by step. these new socialist things has created a revolutionary atmosphere throughout the company. with high consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and surging revolutionary vigor, workers, cadres and technicians are doing their best.

GOOD HARVESTS

More Chinese Provinces and Regions Report Good Harvest

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 2, 1976)

kiangsi and hupeh provinces and the kwangsi chuang autonomous region reaped good harvests last year with greater output of grain and industrial crops than last year.

both total output and per-hectare yield of grain in kiangsi, east china, set new local records. the six prefectures and three cities in the province all reported increases in grain yields and also good harvests of cotton and jute.

last year's unit yield and total output of grain in central china's hupeh province topped the peak year of 1974. a good harvest in cotton was achieved while output of oil-bearing crops, bast-fibre, silk cocoons, tea, sugar-bearing crops, tobacco and fruit was all more than that of 1974.

an all-round good harvest was obtained in the kwangsi chuang autonomous region, south china. grain output in the eight prefectures and districts on the outskirts of the four cities in the region showed a general increase. the total grain output of the region was 5 percent more than that of 1974 and 60 percent more than 1965, the year the cultural revolution began. the harvests of sugar cane, tobacco, peanuts, jute, kenaf and tea were all better than in the previous years'.

the reasons for the good harvest given by commune members are the all-out effort to build socialism, the mass movement to learn from tachai, the large scale farmland improvement, scientific farming and the conquering of natural disasters. the industrial departments and other branches of government made their own contribution by fully supporting agriculture.

Sinkiang Reaps Good Grain Harvest

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Jan. 3, 1976)

the sinkiang uighur autonomous region on china's northwestern border gathered a good grain harvest in 1975 despite a series of severe droughts and sandstorms and the most severe frost since liberation. compared with 1974, the region's total grain output was 15 percent greater.

this success is the result of the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat by the multi-national people, and their zeal to go all out to build socialism and conquer all natural adversities.

the people of all nationalities say: "difficulties cannot shake our determination to go all out to build socialism". they broke ice to lead in water from the mountains and sank new wells. although sandstorms flattened the crops, filled in ditches and stopped the wells, the commune members replaced damaged plants with a new crop of seedlings, dredged the ditches and dug out the sand. thanks to their efforts, grain output showed an increase throughout the region. per-hectare grain yield topped three or 3.75 tons in many communes and brigades, and in some up to six tons.

the transformation of conditions had created a situation favourable to agricultural production. in the past two years, the people of all nationalities concentrated on water control and farmland improvement in the course of deepening the mass movement to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture. now, the acreage under irrigation accounts for 80 percent of the region's total.

last year, scientific experimental groups belonging to the people's communes in various areas have been active. helped by the groups, some production brigades succeeded in cultivating large acreages of spring wheat at the foot of the tienshan mountains, securing a per-hectare grain yield of more than eight tons.

since last november, over 30,000 leading cadres, including 1,000 at the county-level and above have gone to the grassroots to join the commune members in studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, in taking part in productive labour and combating adverse conditions. as a result, an atmosphere of militant unity of cadres and commune members of all nationalities has prevailed throughout the region's countryside.

now, the collective grain reserves and public accumulation of the people's communes have been further increased, as have the commune peasants' food grain allocation and income.

HEART SURGERY

New Progress in Heart Surgery in South China's Kwangtung Province

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Jan. 3, 1976)

surgeons of the cardiovascular diseases department of the kwangtung provincial people's hospital have successfully performed coronary bypass surgery and some other complicated heart operations.

operations included replacement of the aortic valve with an artificial one and repair of congenital interventricular septal defect.

by means of bypass surgery one end of a section of the saphenous vein cut from the patient's leg was joined to the aorta of the heart and the other to the distal end of the obstructed coronary artery. this new passage enables the blood to flow smoothly and heart function is improved.

the medical workers made many experiments on animals prior to operating on human patients. in their detailed studies of heart anatomy, circulation and other questions, they used angiography to determine what section of the coronary artery was obstructed.

in may last year, they performed a bypass operation on a fifty-year-old building worker who suffered from arteriosclerosis and myocardiac infarction. he was bedridden. after operation, he could climb four flights of stairs at one go. the first such operation successfully performed in china was done in a peking hospital in 1974.

the medical workers of the cardiovascular department last june successfully replaced the aortic valve of a 38-year-old patient with an artificial one. his aortic valve had thickened, calcified and functioned poorly. the impaired valve had an orifice of only 0.6 cm as against 2.5 cm which is the normal size. the patient recovered after the operation. replacement of the heart valve was first performed by a shanghai hospital in 1965.

they repaired a congenital ventricular septal defect for a 3-year-old child in july last year. the child had been hospitalized or bed-ridden since birth. the child weighed no more than 11 kilos before the operation and began to quickly put on weight after surgery.

the kwangtung provincial public health bureau set up a leading group in charge of the prevention and treatment of cardiovascular diseases last march and the provincial people's hospital set up a cardiovascular diseases department. the 90-odd doctors in the department were drawn from the

no. 1 hospital affiliated to chungshan medical college, the hospital affiliated to chanchiang medical college and the provincial people's hospital itself.

they make a point of combining western and traditional chinese medicine and combining advanced foreign techniques with their own clinical experience.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AFRICA AND SOVIET UNION

New Situation of African People's Struggle
Against Soviet Hegemonism

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 3, 1976)

commentary by hsinhua correspondent: a new, inspiring situation arose in the african people's struggle against soviet hegemonism in the past year, as the soviet social-imperialists intensified infiltration and expansion in all parts of the continent. their sordid conducts were never heard of and their true features were all the more fully unmasked.

the soviet social-imperialists' intense scramble for spheres of influence, strategic points and natural resources in africa for the purpose of world domination, their frantic arms expansion and war preparations show that there is a conflict of fundamental interests between the soviet social-imperialists and the african people, with their objectives diametrically opposed and irreconcilable.

(1)

whether to safeguard african unity or to divide africa and undermine its unity is a vital aspect of the present struggle between the african people and the soviet social-imperialists.

the principal aim in the charter of the organization of african unity is to promote integration and solidarity among the african countries. the oau's emergence and continual existence have testified to the african countries' strong desire for unity and solidarity. to promote african unity, the oau has on several occasions settled disputes between african countries through mediation in the past ten years and more. it has also waged an unremitting struggle in unity against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism on the international arena. the african countries have played a powerful role in the third world and made important contributions.

a united, fighting africa with its role in the third world is unfavourable to the soviet social-imperialists' wild ambitions to dominate the world. so they carried out splitting and sabotage activities against african countries. when the extraordinary session of the oau ministerial council was held in april 1975, the mouthpiece of the soviet union published five or six articles in succession, obliquely accusing "certain african leaders" of "betraying the interests of the oppressed southern african people,"

and condemning the "presidents and prime ministers of 24 african countries" for seeking "detente" with south africa. after the meeting, it hypocritically mouthed a few phrases against the south african racist regime. then it again chanted its old tune that "international detente had created favourable conditions for the liquidation of colonialism and racism." to "forbid" others to seek "detente" with south africa, and to allow itself to sing the "detente" tune alone, are all but sheer pretence. the true aim of the soviet union is to divide african countries and undermine their unity.

on the angola problem, now the focus of world attention, the ferocious features of the soviet social-imperialists were laid bare. their manoeuvres in and around angola precisely show that the soviet union single-handedly provoked the civil war there to divide the angolan national liberation organizations and to break up the ranks of the african countries. people are vigilantly watching the soviet moves along this direction. african public opinion pointed out that the angolan civil war will certainly not only bring further untold misery to the people of angola and tear that country asunder, but also tear africa apart.

the soviet union has also intended to disrupt africa's militant solidarity with other third world countries. in a "special document" issued to the oau summit conference last july, it called on the african countries to note on the eve of the seventh special session of the u.n. general assembly and the 30th u.n. general assembly session that "the soviet union has invariably attached great importance to the line of supporting the efforts" made by the developing countries to develop national economy. the soviet union also wanted the african countries to take "joint action" with it in the framework of the united nations. all this was done to disintegrate the militant solidarity of the third world countries.

the militant unity of the african people who have a long tradition of fighting imperialism and colonialism is being consolidated and strengthened through struggle. they refused to be deceived by the soviet propaganda of "joint action" and frustrated the disruptive soviet scheme.

(2)

around the sharp contradiction between safeguarding state sovereignty and expanding hegemony, the african countries waged a tit-for-tat struggle against soviet social-imperialism last year.

on the eve of angola's independence, soviet social-imperialism, whose mouth had watered for the strategically important position of angola and her rich mineral resources, sent messages of intimidation to zairian president mobutu sese seko and oau current chairman and ugandan president idi amin. in its two messages to president amin, it urged

uganda to give up her stand of promoting the union of the three liberation organizations of angola and to support only one organization, declaring that this is the decision of the soviet government and that uganda must agree to the soviet policy. it even demanded president amin to take immediate action. the soviet hegemonist acts of flagrantly interfering in the internal affairs of african countries and violating the sovereignty of other countries aroused bitter indignation and met tit-for-tat rebuttal from the african countries. an african journal has pointed out: "since the o.a.u. was founded, we have advocated the declaration of the principle that any interference in the internal affairs of any african state by an outside power shall be deemed to be interference with the whole of africa." the russian acts are "surely interference with the destiny of africa," another african paper said.

in the "special document" last july, the soviet union ordered dozens of african heads of state to agree to the insertion of "disarmament" and other sinister stuff in the african summit conference. in so doing, it tried to divert the general orientation of the conference and put the african countries' struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemony into its "process of deepening the world detente". but this "special document" was despised by the african countries. as one of the participants of the conference said, "it's new colonization of africa under a socialist banner."

apart from their crude interference in the internal affairs of the african countries, the soviet social-imperialists bided their time to carry out subversive activities. many k.g.b. secret agents disguised as "diplomat", "journalist", "advisor" or "expert" have been sent out to african countries in recent years to collect important information and hatch up subversive plots, seriously threatening their independence, sovereignty and security. a kenyan paper exposed last year that k.g.b. secret agents accounted for 75 per cent of the staff members at the soviet embassy in nairobi. an egyptian paper pointed out that the soviet "advisors" and "experts" in egypt are trojan horses planted inside the country. soviet secret agents engaged in conspiratorial activities have been caught and expelled from tunisia, ghana and other african countries.

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the african countries stand for independence and self-reliance and strive for economic independence; but the soviet union advocated that they should depend on its "aid" and join "international division of labour", thus subordinating their interests to its economic system of arms expansion and war preparations. this is a difference of principle between the african countries and the soviet union on the question of what road to take in developing national economy.

through protracted struggle, the african countries have become increasingly aware that to consolidate political independence it is necessary to take the road of developing national economy and winning economic independence self-reliantly. the african declaration on economic independence adopted at the 10th oau summit conference solemnly declared africa's firm determination to realize and safeguard economic independence. the conference of developing countries on raw materials held in dakar last year explicitly pointed out that a "complete and independent national economy" must be built "on the basis of our own resources and raw materials in the spirit of self-reliance" and that "the developing countries undertake to advance along the road towards the complete eradication of their economic dependence on imperialism, ... to eliminate inequalities between nations in international relations, and so to establish a new international economic order." on the contrary, the soviet press carried over a dozen of articles publicizing how the soviet "aid" "will help the african countries establish the sovereign right over their natural resources and strengthen their determination in the struggle to reorganize international economic relations." it praised the soviet "aid" as being "particularly stable, reliable and durable." however, statistics show that the quota of "economic aid" under agreement in 1959-73 to be provided by the soviet union to the african countries (with the exception of egypt) was below 1,300 million u.s. dollars. but the amount actually paid was less than one-third of the total agreed upon. what a "durable" and "stable" "aid" excl.

the soviet "aid" is in essence a medium of cruel exploitation through the control of the economic life-line of other countries. in return, the african countries have to export to the soviet union their traditional products at low prices, many of which account for over half of the total soviet import of certain kinds of products, and some even a hundred per cent. the soviet union admitted, "as remuneration for the economic and technical assistance, the soviet union has obtained from the developing countries a considerable amount of raw and other materials as well as manufactured goods." an african paper described the soviet union as "a hegemonist vulture."

as to the soviet fallacy of "international division of labour", it means in plain language that the soviet union is to manufacture aircraft and guns while the african and other third world countries provide it with butter and bread. such soviet "aid" was described by an african paper as "a new form of colonization".

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the african countries and people, defying brute force, waged a valiant struggle last year against soviet social-imperialist interference, splitting and disruptive activities, effectively safeguarding national independence, state

sovereignty and african unity. although the ambitious soviet union, not reconciled to its defeat, is engaged in new conspiratorial activities, the african people will surely win still greater victories so long as they maintain vigilance and strengthen unity.

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Military Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 2, 1976)

the military delegation of the people's republic of albania with veli llakaj, vice-minister of people's defence and chief of general staff of the people's army, as leader and nazar berberi, vice-minister of people's defence, as deputy leader, wound up its friendly visit to china and left here for home by plane this morning.

among those seeing the delegation off at the airport were yang cheng-wu and peng shao-hui, deputy chiefs of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, and feng yung-shun, deputy director of the p.l.a. general logistics department.

behar shtylla, albanian ambassador to china, and abdullah dautaj, military attache of the albanian embassy here, were present.

yesterday evening, ambassador shtylla gave a banquet for the visit to china of the albanian military delegation. yang cheng-wu and peng shao-hui were among the guests.

CHINA AND ARGENTINA

Argentine Revolutionary Communist Party Mourns Over Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 3, 1976)

otto vargas, general secretary of the central committee of the argentine revolutionary communist party, sent a message to comrade mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, expressing profound condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng.

CHINA AND BULGARIA

Chinese Government Trade Delegation Leader Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 2, 1976)

chen chieh, leader of the government trade delegation of the people's republic of china and vice-minister of foreign trade, left here by air today for the people's republic of bulgaria to sign an agreement on goods exchange and payments for 1976 between the governments of china and bulgaria. after that he will proceed to algeria for a friendly visit.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were chinese vice-minister of foreign trade chai shu-fan, bulgarian ambassador to china constantine grigorov and algerian ambassador to china mohamed messaoud kellou.

CHINA AND EAST TIMOR

Government Delegation of Democratic Republic of East Timor Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 2, 1976)

the government delegation of the democratic republic of east timor led by rogerio tiago de fatima lobato, minister of defence and commander-in-chief of the national liberation army, successfully concluded its friendly visit to china and left here by air this morning.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs han nien-lung, deputy director of the asian affairs department cheng jui-sheng, and deputy director of the foreign affairs bureau under the ministry of national defence yin tso-chen.

yesterday, the delegation visited a peking unit of the chinese people's liberation army in the company of deputy commander of the p.l.a. peking units hsiao hsuan-chin. it was given a warm welcome by the commanders and fighters of the unit.

CHINA AND EGYPT

Egypt's Arab Socialist Union Leader Sends Message of Condolence on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 3, 1976)

rifat al mahgoub, first secretary of the arab socialist union of egypt, sent a message to chairman mao tsetung on december 27, 1975, extending sincere condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng. the message reads:

"i, on behalf of the arab socialist union and in my own name, express to your excellency my sincere condolences and sorrow over the heavy loss, the death of comrade kang sheng, an outstanding member of the communist party of china."

CHINA AND FRANCE

Revolutionary Communist Party (M-L) of France Mourns Over Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 3, 1976)

the political bureau of the revolutionary communist party (marxist-leninist) of france has sent a message to the central committee of the communist party of china, expressing sincerest condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng. the message reads:

it was with great sadness that we learned of the death of comrade kang sheng after his long illness. the decease of comrade kang sheng, an ardent and militant revolutionary who fought all his life for the victory of the chinese revolution and socialist construction, is a great loss to the communist party of china and the entire chinese people. the example of his life, the life of a great communist, will be a source of inspiration for the militant marxist-leninist communists of our country in their revolutionary struggle.

at this sad moment we express our sincerest condolences to the central committee of the communist party of china and to the family of comrade kang sheng.

we are convinced that the communist party of china under the leadership of comrade mao tsetung and the entire chinese people will always remember the example of comrade kang sheng and continue socialist construction in china, thus making a new contribution to the victory of marxism-leninism in the world.

CHINA AND ITALY

President of Italian Senate Mourns Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 3, 1976)

president of the italian senate has sent a message to chairman chu teh expressing most profound condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng. the message reads:

i learned with much grief about the death of mr. kang sheng, vice-chairman of the standing committee

of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china.

on behalf of the senate of the republic of italy and in my own name, i extend to your excellency most profound condolences.

MALAYSIA

"Voice of Malayan Revolution" Acclaims World People's Victory Last Year

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 3, 1976)

the "voice of the malayan revolution" in a new year's day editorial pointed out that 1975 is a year in which the revolutionary people of the world continued to win victories.

the editorial praised the brilliant achievements made by the chinese people in socialist revolution and construction under the leadership of chairman mao.

it said that the great victory of the three indochinese peoples last year shook the world. it shows once again to the world people that a weak nation can defeat a strong and a small nation can defeat a big. it is a tremendous inspiration to the oppressed nations and people in southeast asia and other parts of the world in their struggle for liberation.

the struggle of the third world people against colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism surged ahead in the year, the editorial said. they supported and encouraged one another and scored one victory after another.

the capitalist world did not get out of the grave predicament of recession and inflation. the workers waged unceasing struggles against the shifting of the burden of economic crisis at their expense by the monopoly capitalists, the editorial pointed out.

the editorial noted: "soviet social-imperialism finds the going tougher and tougher. with the all-round restoration of capitalism and frenzied arms expansion and war preparations by the soviet revisionist renegade clique, the national economy in the soviet union is in an awful mess. the ninth five-year plan ending last year is a failure. 1975 recorded the lowest grain output in the country in the past ten years and the seventh poor grain harvest in the 11 years since brezhnev came into office.

the editorial said: "the contention for world hegemony between the two superpowers, the united states and the soviet union, became more and more intense last year. they preached detente while, as a matter of fact, were engaged in an arms race at an unprecedented pace. soviet social-imperialism, which has even more frenziedly been conducting arms expansion in its eagerness to dominate the world, is the main source of war. with the contention going on, the two superpowers are bound to go to war against each other some day. the two superpowers look strong but are inwardly weak and ridden with crises. their rivalry for hegemony and aggression and expansion are meeting strong resistance from the people of the world. countries want independence, nations want liberation and people want revolution. this is an irresistible historical trend which no force can stop. the year of 1975 is one in which the danger of war was growing and the factors for revolution were increasing. should soviet social-imperialism and u.s. imperialism dare to launch a world war, they would meet the same fate as hitler and be buried by the people of the world. whether war gives rise to revolution or revolution prevents war, in either case the international situation will develop in a direction favourable to the people but not to imperialism, social-imperialism and all reaction."

CHINA AND MAURITIUS

Chinese Football Team Concludes Visit to Mauritius

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 2, 1976)

the peking football team of china left port louis for home yesterday after an 11-day friendly visit to mauritius, according to a report from that city.

during its stay in that country, the chinese team played a friendly match with the mauritian national football team on last december 28. among the spectators were mauritian prime minister s. ramgoolam, minister of youth and sports basant rai and other ministers. the mauritius sports association gave a welcome reception in honour of the guest team on the same day. chinese ambassador to mauritius wang tse gave a reception for the visit of the chinese team on last december 29.

CHINA AND NORWAY

Chairman of Norwegian Workers' Communist Party (M-L) Mourns Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 3, 1976)

pal steigan, chairman of the central committee of the norwegian workers' communist party (marxist-leninist), has sent a message to chairman mao tsetung, chairman chu teh and premier chou en-lai, expressing condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng. the message reads:

we learnt with much grief about the death of comrade kang sheng, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

comrade kang sheng was an outstanding communist and a great revolutionary leader. he fought actively for the democratic revolution, socialist revolution and socialist construction all his life. in the struggle against revisionism of all sorts, he adhered to the principles of marxism-leninism and pursued comrade mao tsetung's proletarian revolutionary line.

we noticed the tremendous efforts comrade kang sheng made for the unity of the international marxist-leninist movement and in the struggle against modern revisionism, and paid him a high tribute.

on behalf of the norwegian workers' communist party (m-l), i extend condolences to the communist party of china, the national people's congress and the people's republic of china.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Speed-skating Team Leaves for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 2, 1976)

the romanian speed-skating team led by nicolae postolache left here for home by air this morning after visiting peking, harbin, kirin, changchun and shanghai.

the team was seen off at the airport by tung nien-li, leading member of the chinese winter sports association, and officials of the romanian embassy in peking.)

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent: Soviet Social-Imperialism -- Most Dangerous Source of War

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 3, 1976)

with the two superpowers, the soviet union and the united states, locked in an ever fiercer contention for world hegemony, the danger of a new world war is visibly growing and they are bound to go to war against each other some day. the wildly ambitious soviet social-imperialism is precisely the most dangerous source of war today.

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soviet social-imperialism is engaged in unbridled aggression and expansion abroad and is contending for world hegemony and this will inevitably lead to war. this is first of all determined by its social system.

the soviet union, once a socialist state in the world, has degenerated into a social-imperialist state as a result of the renegade khrushchov-brezhnev clique's usurpation of party and state power, pursuance of a revisionist line and restoration of capitalism in an all-round way. as it has slided down to the ranks of imperialist states, it is necessarily subjected to the basic law of imperialism and buffeted by multiple inherent contradictions of imperialism. social-imperialism is, therefore, identical with capitalist imperialism in nature. lenin pointed out on many occasions that imperialism is war itself. he noted: "modern war is born of imperialism". certain characteristics of the system of soviet social-imperialism make it more rapacious and truculent in its aggression and expansion abroad.

the political system of soviet social-imperialism is in essence brutal fascist dictatorship. chairman mao points out: "the rise to power of revisionism means the rise to power of the bourgeoisie". "the soviet union today is under the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie, a dictatorship of the big bourgeoisie, a dictatorship of the german fascist type, a dictatorship of the hitler type".

this scientific thesis of chairman mao's has profoundly exposed the class nature of soviet social-imperialism and its reactionary character. the soviet bureaucrat-monopoly bourgeoisie represented by the khrushchov-brezhnev clique which is utterly reactionary, inveterately hostile to and morbidly afraid of the people can only rely on the most barbarous fascist dictatorship to buttress its reactionary rule. the hands of the state usurpers, khrushchov, brezhnev and their followers, are stained with the blood of the people of all nationalities of the soviet union.

they even dispatched military police force, tanks and armoured cars in sanguinary suppression of mass strikes, demonstrations and uprisings in tbilisi, chimkent, kharkov, dnieprodzerzhinsk, kaunas, tallinn, minsk, leningrad, novosibirsk and other places. a host of decrees, rules and decisions have been promulgated, and organs of dictatorship established and amplified since the soviet revisionist renegade clique took power. in particular, military police and special agents are persecuting and keeping under close surveillance the broad masses of the people, cadres and soldiers throughout the country. the new tsars' oppression of national minorities is even more ruthless. today, all those who show any discontent with or resistence to the dark rule of the soviet revisionist renegade clique, and even those under such "suspicion", will be subjected to persecution. millions of people have been put in jail, "psycho-neurological hospitals" and "labour camps" and even sent into exile. the soviet union of today has been reduced to the "prison of nations". while exercising fascist dictatorship at home, soviet social-imperialism is pushing hegemonism abroad. in recent years, the brezhnev clique has trotted out an assortment of imperialist "theories" including the theory of "limited sovereignty", the theory of "international dictatorship", the theory of "big community" and the theory that "our interests are involved" to feverishly seek for world hegemony.

the economic base of soviet social-imperialism is state monopoly capitalism which came into being after the soviet revisionist renegade clique usurped political power. lenin pointed out: "the deepest economic foundation of imperialism is monopoly." this has found the most striking manifestation in soviet social-imperialism. in capitalist-imperialist countries, "private and state monopolies are interwoven" with private monopoly as the main form and with the presence of big financial groups. in essence, state monopoly means that private monopoly groups use the state machine as an instrument to grab maximum profits. in the social-imperialist soviet union, state monopoly capitalism directly takes the form of ownership by the bureaucrat-monopoly capitalist class, with a handful of bureaucrat-monopoly capitalists represented by the soviet revisionist leading clique controlling the state machine and directly manipulating the national economy as a whole as well as all economic lifelines. the state of the dictatorship by the bureaucrat-monopoly capitalist class becomes "the ideal personification of the total national capital" and all the monopoly capital of the soviet union is completely controlled by such a centre. as a result, compared with capitalist-imperialist countries, state monopoly capitalism in the soviet union has more exclusive control, a higher degree of concentration and tighter state control. a handful of soviet bureaucrat-monopoly capitalists monopolize the country's economy and domestic market, ruthlessly exploit the soviet working people, bring their rate of exploitation to twofold of that in tsarist russia and thereby sharpen various contradictions in the country. domestic monopoly will inevitably lead

to international monopoly. just as lenin pointed out: "the capitalists divide the world, not out of any particular malice, but because the degree of concentration which has been reached forces them to adopt this method in order to obtain profits." in order to gain maximum profits, the soviet bureaucrat-monopoly capitalist class has stepped up aggression abroad, annexed new territories, expanded spheres of influence, plundered raw materials at low prices, exported huge quantities of commodities and capital and shifted crises onto others. soviet social-imperialism has become one of the biggest exploiters of the world. in the era of imperialism, monopolistic domination has displaced free competition but competition still exists and is even greater and fiercer than before in its scale, depth, intensity and devastation. lenin pointed out: "in fact it is this combination of antagonistic principles, viz., competition and monopoly, that is the essence of imperialism." the monopoly capitalist classes of both superpowers try their utmost to monopolize the resources and markets of the world on the basis of monopoly of their domestic economies. thus they are bound to compete with each other fiercely and in an all-round way. the degree of concentration and monopoly of domestic economy by a handful of soviet bureaucrat-monopoly capitalists is incomparable by private and state monopoly capital in any capitalist-imperialist country. therefore, soviet bureaucrat-monopoly capitalist class is striving desperately to edge out all its competitors in the whole world.

two

a change has taken place in the balance of forces between the two superpowers in the past few years owing to the uneven development of imperialism. with its swelling military and economic strength, soviet social-imperialism has become more rapacious in its ambition to attain world hegemony by means of war.

modern history has proved that wars among imperialist powers for world domination are closely linked with their uneven development. lenin pointed out that "uneven economic and political development is an absolute law of capitalism" and that "any other basis under capitalism for the division of spheres of influence, of interests, of colonies, etc., than a calculation of the strength of the participants in the division, their general economic, financial, military strength, etc., is inconceivable." in the stage of imperialism, the further aggravation of uneven development of imperialist countries brings about rapid changes in their relative strength. as a result, this inevitably sharpens their contradictions and leads to fierce struggles among them for the re-division of the world. both the first and second world wars broke out against such backgrounds. since world war two, u.s. imperialism has been hard hit in the wars of aggression against korea and viet nam and its political and economic crises have steadily deepened. it has fallen from its prime and goes downhill with each passing day. on the other hand, the newcomer, soviet social-imperialism,

tries its utmost to become the global overlord in place of u.s. imperialism. as soviet social-imperialism lags behind its opponent, u.s. imperialism, in economic and financial strength and other fields, it is bound to try desperately to increase its military strength in its quest for world domination. the state apparatus of fascist dictatorship of the soviet bureaucrat-monopoly capitalist class, combined with highly-concentrated state monopoly capital, facilitates a speeded-up militarization by soviet social-imperialism.

the soviet economy has taken on a peculiar form of war economy. with stress laid on "an economy which can guarantee the waging of a war by either nuclear fragmentation means or conventional weapons", the new tsars have all along given top priority to arms expansion and war preparations and have geared ever more manpower, material and money to military objectives, steadily speeding up the militarization of the national economy.

consequently, soviet military spending has been spiralling year after year. according to statistics from various sources, in the 14 years ending 1974, the average annual rate of increase in actual soviet military expenditure is about 10 per cent: 12 per cent in the four years 1971-1974. the 1974 military expenditure was nearly four times that of 1960.

the proportion of military spending in the national income registered a similar increase. it was about 13 per cent in 1960 and 20 per cent in 1974. the last percentage is not only well ahead of that reached by hitlerite germany on the eve of world war two, but also greatly surpasses those of u.s. imperialism in the time of its war of aggression in korea and viet nam. according to obviously-doctored official soviet statistics, its national income is about 66 per cent of that of the united states, while actual military spending tops that of the u.s. by 20 per cent. in 1974, actual soviet military spending accounted for about 35 per cent of its over-all expenditure.

with 60 per cent of the industrial enterprises geared to military purposes, the soviet revisionist leading clique has for years devoted more than 85 per cent of the industrial investment to the production of capital goods, mainly to sectors closely linked with armament production; whereas no more than 15 per cent was earmarked for the production of consumer goods. as a result of the malignant development of the armament industry, other industries and agriculture in the soviet union remained seriously backward, market supply strained, prices soaring, and the labouring people impoverished.

the bloated military build-up of soviet social-imperialism has come to the point that its weapons and military equipment have expanded rapidly. the strength of the soviet armed forces has expanded from about 3,000,000 men in the 1960s to the present 4,200,000. the soviet revisionists have

also taken a series of measures to enlarge the source of reserves and put its system of mobilization on a war-time footing. according to data of the london international institute for strategic studies, the soviet reserves of men and officers total 25 million, of whom nearly six million have served in the armed forces in the last five years.

certain noticeable changes have taken place in the balance of forces between the two imperialist superpowers, the soviet union and the united states. at present, from the point of military strength, their nuclear weapons now match each other's as a result of the much faster pace of the soviet arms drive; although the total tonnage of soviet navy craft falls a little behind, the number of soviet vessels, particularly that of submarines, has outstripped that of the united states; though outnumbered in long-distance bombers, the soviet union has more combat aircraft; the soviet ground forces have four times as much tanks as the united states and the strength of the soviet armed forces is nearly double that of america's.

in the field of economy, the soviet union on the whole lags far behind the united states. however, the growth rate of some soviet heavy industrial sectors closely connected with armament production and war preparations and the absolute quantity of their products have caught up with or surpassed those of the united states.

especially noteworthy are the cunning tactics of the new tsars in growingly making use of western material forces to keep up the arms expansion and war preparations. since 1965, the brezhnev clique has obtained from the west several tens of thousands of million u.s. dollars of credits and imported considerable advanced industrial know-how and equipment and nearly 100 million tons of grain to cope with the staggering consequences of a militarized economy and to boost further the military potential. some sober-minded people in the west have pointed out the perils of giving such blood-transfusions to the soviet war economy.

three

goaded on by their frenzied ambitions for aggression and expansion, the soviet social-imperialists pursue a policy of war adventure, ready for both nuclear and conventional wars with their strategical key points very prominent.

as latecomers at the feast of world imperialism and discontent with the present situation, the soviet social-imperialists have gone all out in an effort to redivide the world, taking the offensive in their global contention with the u.s. imperialists. over the past years, apart from carrying out political control, military occupation and economic annexation in some former

"fraternal nations" within the "council for mutual economic assistance", they have tried to make their way into and undermine the u.s. imperialists' spheres of influence while carrying on feverish penetration and expansion in both the second world and the third world. soviet revisionist leaders have clamoured repeatedly about the need for the soviet union to take an "historic offensive" on the "entire front of global confrontation" and, "backed by its military might", to "start an extensive and real general attack" abroad. at a recent moscow meeting, brezhnev arrogantly declared that the soviet union will "start an active offensive on the international arena" in the wake of its "strengthened economic and defence capabilities".

the brezhnev clique has laid stress on the necessity to be "ready to fight a war with any weapons", "with nuclear weapons or otherwise" and "under certain conditions, probably only with conventional weapons."

the soviet revisionists have become increasingly unrestrained in making a show of force and threat of force. they advertised that "in all circumstances, the soviet army and navy will use or will not use nuclear weapons to carry out combat tasks in great depth and at a high speed, and successfully accomplish their tactical and strategical missions on whatever scale," that "the role of a surprise attack has become ever greater and, therefore, surprise attacks have become a factor of strategic importance" and that the soviet armed forces are required to be prepared at all times to "fulfil offensive tasks".

europe, a land of contention among imperialist powers in history, was made the main battlefield in the last two world wars. to date, it is also the key point of soviet-u.s. contention. placing europe in the "central position" of its global strategy, the soviet union declared that its "fate depends on how developments evolve in europe". having kept eastern europe in its firm grip, the soviet union is trying to swallow up western europe, a piece of juicy meat. it deploys three-fourths of its troops in europe (including the european part of the soviet union proper), constantly renews their weapons and equipment and increases the number of its soldiers. a total of more than half a million of soviet troops are now stationed in east germany, hungary, czechoslovakia and poland. the soviet union is now arrogantly stepping up military deployment in the southern and northern flanks of europe in a bid to outflank the continent. meanwhile, the brezhnev clique resorts to "detente" tactics on the european arena to cover up its arms expansion and war preparations, and intensifies its political expansion and economic infiltration into western europe, trying to split and disintegrate it and squeeze out the united states. however, numerous facts after the conclusion of the "european security conference" masterminded by the brezhnev clique with painstaking efforts indicate that far from being a "milestone" of european security, the conference was

a new starting point of the soviet social-imperialists towards war. "historical experience merits attention." it was precisely amidst the lullaby of "peace", "security" and "disarmament" that hitler abruptly unleashed a "blitz war" and the iron heel of the nazi fascists trampled on nearly the whole western european continent. several years ago, brezhnev and company suddenly sent troops to occupy czechoslovakia while holding talks with czechoslovak leaders and issuing joint statements of "friendship". these facts are most useful for the people to see clearly the present european situation and the policy of the soviet social-imperialists.

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soviet social-imperialism is the most dangerous source of war. this is a stark reality. against this, the revolutionary people and many nations the world over are heightening their vigilance and making preparations. in history, past and present, those who start an aggressive war all come to no good end. at present, profound changes have taken place in the world situation. countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want revolution -- this has become an irresistible trend of our time. despite their truculence and ferocity, the soviet social-imperialists are strong only in appearance but brittle inside; they are beset with difficulties at home and abroad and threatened by crises. at home, class antagonism and national contradictions are sharpening day by day with deepening political and economic crises. the resistance of the people of all nationalities is growing in depth and the new tsars are sitting on a volcano. internationally, the vast third world nations and people have seen more and more clearly the true features of soviet social-imperialism in their struggle against the two superpowers. the struggle of the second world against the superpowers, the soviet social-imperialists in particular, continues to surge forward. the tendency of the western european nations to combat hegemony in unity grows unabated. chairman mao points out that "imperialism and all reactionaries, looked at in essence, from a long-term point of view, from a strategic point of view, must be seen for what they are -- paper tigers" and that "revisionist soviet union is a paper tiger too." the soviet social-imperialists are doomed to be destroyed for good should they dare unleash a new world war. "it is the people who will win the war, win the peace and win progress."

Brezhnev's Medals and Soviet People's Bread
- By Hsin Ching

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 3, 1976)

brezhnev has been awarded ten medals and other tokens of honour by soviet and other quarters in the eleven years since he came to power, nearly one every year.

the soviet union suffered harvest shortfalls in seven of those eleven years. and the 1975 crop was the lowest in a decade even according to the most generous estimates.

so one certainly may be excused to think that as the array of shining medals grew on brezhnev's chest, the country's grain production shrank significantly and bread available to the soviet people became less, in a sort of inverse proportion.

in the past 11 years, the soviet government purchased some 100 million tons of grain from abroad (part of it resold to other countries) and in 1975 alone it bought over 28 million tons. last october, it signed a long-term agreement with the united states in moscow under which the soviet union will buy six-eight million tons of grain from the u.s. annually in the next five years. usually, the soviet revisionists like to set in motion their propaganda machine to brag about every agreement reached between the u.s.s.r. and the u.s., even if it is a technical agreement, chanting the praise of brezhnev's "detente strategy" and "personal contributions", and describing it as evidence of the "materialization of detente". more than two months have elapsed since the signing of that important agreement on grain purchases, but the soviet press has not even given a single word about it.

as for the grain shortfalls, the brezhnev clique lays all the blame on "adverse weather". how about the weather conditions in the next five years? it seems the most advanced meteorological science of this "developed socialist state" has forecast that weather in the five years to come will be "even worse". the soviet authorities, therefore, hastily reached agreement with the u.s. on the purchase of 30-40 million tons of grain in the next five years. the accuracy of their weather forecasting is admirable indeed excl.

while pretending ignorance of the world-wide sensations about the soviet crop failures and the kremlin leaders' begging for aid and running about to buy grains, the soviet press indulges in elaborating on the size and quality of bread and the soviet people's "attitude toward bread". an article in "izvestia" on

december 10 entitled "a chunk of bread" quotes well-known russian scientist a. timiryazev as saying: "a chunk of nicely baked bread... represents one of the greatest inventions of human wisdom." exaggerating the significance of the topic, the writer says that "a deferential attitude toward bread" is a matter "deeply affecting the moral and spiritual qualities of the soviet people".

as to ways to put right the soviet people's "attitude toward bread", the writer suggests "to bake more tidbits, buns of small size" and reasons that "then, people may not buy more than is necessary."

the conclusion is there is "justification" in that. now let's see how it is "justified".

ten buns of small size baked with a kilogramme of flour are nine more than one loaf of bread made of the same amount of flour. if one can be well fed with a loaf of one-kilogramme bread a day, then why shouldn't he satisfy his stomach with seven or eight buns instead? it is apparent that to bake more buns of small size is to make the people buy less bread and feed them well. this is the superiority of buns of small size excl.

"which is heavier, a catty of cotton or a catty of iron?" this question is often posed to tease children. a child may reply without thinking it over: "a catty of iron is heavier". this answer will naturally draw a good laugh of the grown-ups. now a similar question is posed to the soviet people: which is heavier, a loaf of bread baked with a kilogramme of flour or 10 buns made with the same amount of flour? the soviet people will definitely answer: both of them equal in weight. they will never say: "the 10 buns are heavier". this is not a question which is hard to tackle without supreme "human wisdom". no matter how many loaves may be baked with a kilogramme of flour, the total weight remains unchanged. people will consume as much as they want and buy as much as they need, regardless of the size of bread, big or small.. this is the soviet people's "correct attitude toward bread" and this attitude is not likely to change.

the soviet revisionists argue that the soviets need less bread because they take more meat. if such is the case, why should they take pains to talk so much about the size of bread and call on the people to buy less bread? those who have filled their stomachs with meat do not need to buy more bread.

the all-round restoration of capitalism and the militarization of the national economy in the soviet union have led to a steady decline in the production of its agriculture and consumer goods industry and to

the growing impoverishment of the soviet people. the well-fed gentlemen of the new tsarist leading clique hit upon an unconventional idea and called for "baking more buns of small size" so that the people will buy less. this is another "greater invention" made by the brezhnev clique, second only to its very grand invention of "human wisdom". the presidium of the u.s.s.r. supreme soviet should confer again the title of "soviet hero" on brezhnev for the contributions made under his leadership to displaying "human wisdom" and discovering the superiority of "buns of small size".

Commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent: After Signing Tripartite Treaty....

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 3, 1976)

the soviet union and the united states, drawing britain in, signed a tripartite "partial nuclear test-ban treaty" in august 1963. this was what khrushchov described as a "masterstroke". to khrushchov and his like, this treaty marked "a turning point in history" and "had blazed a path for mankind towards the complete prevention of atomic and hydrogen calamities". that is to say, with this treaty, khrushchov and his followers are able to fly to a "jewelled palace in elfland's hills" -- a world without weapons, without armed forces and without wars.

between the 50's and the 60's, the national liberation movements in asia, africa and latin america were surging vigorously forward, and in particular, the flames of armed struggles were raging furiously. it was true indeed that gunfire licked the heavens and shells pitted the earth. khrushchov then began to suffer from the "morbid fear of fire". an epigram of his read: "... any small 'local war' might spark off the conflagration of a world war". meanwhile, the development of nuclear-missile weapons made him hauntingly dread nuclear arms. he muttered that any modern war "will destroy our (referring to mankind) noah's ark -- the globe". like a coward sparrow, khrushchov was apparently scared out of his wits by revolution and war. hence his conclusion: "what is the use of principles if one's head is chopped off?" he, therefore, cast to the winds all the revolutionary principles of marxism-leninism and was bent on seeking his jewelled palace in elfland's hills -- a world without weapons, without armed forces and without wars, to devour his goulash.

nevertheless, history is merciless. khrushchov vanished without catching a glimpse of such a world. twelve years have passed since the signing of the tripartite treaty, yet a world without weapons, without armed forces and without wars has become utterly visionary. instead, the superpowers' arms and armies have been expanded and the danger of a new world war looms large. the national liberation war, however, has never ceased.

since the signing of the tripartite treaty, three agreements on nuclear weapons have been reached between the soviet union and the united states. however, the more the treaties and agreements were signed, the larger the number of weapons and the higher their quality have become. to date, the number of soviet intercontinental missiles has gone up from 75 to 1,618 and ballistic missiles launched by submarines from 100 to 784. guided missiles have been developed to mirvs. the soviet union was obviously in nuclear inferiority when the first partial nuclear test-ban treaty was signed but it matched with the u.s. when the third treaty came into being. the soviet armymen have grown from 3.3 million to 4.2 million. the navy has developed its near-shore defensive type to an ocean-going offensive type; the warship tonnage has nearly doubled; and aircraft carriers, marine corps, airborne troops and other strategic offensive forces have been enlarged. the fire-power of ground forces has been notably intensified and the quality of tanks and airplanes constantly improved. during the same period, the u.s. has lost no time to step up its arms expansion as well. the number of its intercontinental missiles has increased 2.5 times and submarine-launched ballistic missiles have nearly trebled. the military expenditure of the two superpowers has topped the mark of 100,000 million u.s. dollars, with the soviet union spending more than the u.s. the manufacture of weapons of new types is being accelerated. there will be no tranquillity in the world so long as the weaponry in the arsenals of the superpowers piles high.

in the past 12 years the regional wars have never stopped. the war against u.s. aggression by the indochinese peoples had lasted until 1975, and two wars broke out in the middle east. in a little more than a year after the october war, over 14,000 million u.s. dollars' worth of soviet and u.s. arms had poured into the region. a war also broke out on the sub-continent in south asia and pakistan was dismembered. years ago, the soviet union occupied czechoslovakia with aircraft and tanks. now, it has sent large quantities of arms to angola and provoked a civil war there. the danger of a new world war is visibly increasing. the number of "powder kegs" has steadily increased and the soviet union and the u.s.

confronted each other many times in europe, the middle east and other regions across the world.

this is the stark reality in the past 12 years. khrushchov's windy nonsense of "the world without weapons, without armed forces and without wars" has only become a laughing-stock in history.

but brezhnev is more cunning and ambitious than khrushchov. he chants "detente" while busying with frenzied arms expansion and war preparations and intensifying the contention between the soviet union and the united states. moreover, brezhnev and his like have recently made a fanfare about the soviet "achievements" in the arms race, talked profusely that "the u.s. has lost its past superiority". they have gone so far as to clamour about "preparations for a war in which all types of weapons will be used".

CHINA AND SRI LANKA

Peking Banquet for Sri Lanka Progressive Trade Union Federation Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 3, 1976)

shen chien, deputy head of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china, met and gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the delegation of the sri lanka progressive trade union federation led by h.l.k. kavawita, chairman of the federation. yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, was present on the occasion.

after its arrival in china, the delegation visited peking, tientsin, changsha, shaoshan, nanking, shanghai, sian and yenan. it will soon leave peking for home.

CHINA AND US

Former US President Nixon's Daughter and Son-in-Law Leave Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 2, 1976)

julie nixon eisenhower, daughter of former u.s. president richard nixon, and her husband david eisenhower left here for a visit to southern china by plane this morning in the company of huang chen, chief of the chinese liaison office in the united states, and madame chu lin.

seeing them off at the airport were chu chuan-hsien, director of the protocol department, and tang wen-sheng, deputy director of the american and oceanian affairs department, of the foreign ministry.

while in peking, julie nixon eisenhower and her husband went to tsinghua university where they saw big-character posters and were given an account of the deepening educational revolution in the university. they visited a "may 7th" cadre school, a factory and a hospital and toured scenic spots and historical sites in the capital.

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping and NPC Vice Chairman Li Su-wen Meet US Congress Women Delegation to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 2, 1976)

chinese vice-premier teng hsiao-ping and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress li su-wen met and had a friendly conversation here this morning with all members of the u.s. congress women delegation to china led by republican representative mrs. margaret m. heckler with democratic representative mrs. patsy t. mink as the deputy leader.

after the meeting, vice-chairman li su-wen gave a banquet in honour of the american guests.

present on both occasions were members of the delegation mrs. bella s. abzug, mrs. corinne c. boggs, mrs. yvonne b. burke, mrs. cardiss collins, miss. elizabeth holtzman, mrs. patricia schroeder, mrs. millicent fenwick, mrs. helen s. meyner and mrs. gladys n. spellman and deputy chief of the u.s. liaison office in china harry thayer.

present were lin chiao-chih, member of the n.p.c. standing committee; wang hai-jung, vice-foreign minister; chou chiu-yeh, vice-president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs; and leading members of other departments concerned tang wen-sheng, hsu kuang, kan tai-sha and liu hsiang-wen as well as women's representatives from all walks of life in the capital.

US Congress Women Delegation to China Gives Reciprocal Banquet

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 3, 1976)

the u.s. congress women delegation to china led by republican representative mrs. margaret m. heckler and democratic representative mrs. patsy t. mink gave a reciprocal banquet here this evening.

among the guests were li su-wen, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, lin chiao-chih, member of the n.p.c. standing committee, wang hai-jung, vice-minister of foreign affairs, tang wen-sheng, deputy department director of the foreign ministry, chou chiu-yeh, vice-president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, and hsu kuang, vice-chairman of the peking women's federation, as well as women representatives from all walks of life in peking.

present was harry e.t. thayer, deputy chief of the u.s. liaison office in china.

while in peking, the american friends had a discussion with women representatives of various circles in peking. they visited a "may 7" cadre school, the central institute for nationalities and a neighbourhood community, and toured places of historical interest.

they will leave here tomorrow morning for a visit to other parts of china.

ASSORTED MESSAGES OF CONDOLENCE ON DEATH OF KANG SHENG

More Messages of Condolence on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 3, 1976)

more messages have been recently received expressing condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng.

they are from dr. mahammad hassan sharq, deputy prime minister of the republic of afghanistan; daisuke akita, deputy speaker of the japanese house of representatives; kazuo maeda, vice-president of the japanese house of councillors; marcelino dos santos, vice-president of the central committee of the mozambique liberation front and the central committee of the sudanese socialist union.

the messages were cabled respectively to chu teh, chairman, and soong ching ling, vice-chairman, of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, to the central committee of the communist party of china and to the n.p.c. standing committee.

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STUDY OF MAO TSETUNG'S POEMS

The Roc Wings Fanwise

- a study of Chairman Mao's two poems

by

Pai Ch'ing (柏青)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 2, 1976)

At a time the whole country is dancing with joy and striding into the year 1976 in a fighting mood, we have studied with infinite delight the two newly published poems by Chairman Mao--"Chingkangshan Revisited--to the Tune of Shui Tiao Ke T'ou" and "Two Birds: A Dialogue--to the Tune of Nien Nu Chiao"--which offer us a great education and great encouragement.

These two poems of Chairman Mao's were written in 1965. At that time, under the wise leadership of Chairman Mao, our Party, together with other fraternal Marxist-Leninist parties and organizations, carried out an open polemic against the Khrushchev-Brezhnev revisionist renegade clique, and Marxism-Leninism constantly made headway and won victories in the struggle. At home, new achievements were made in the socialist revolution and socialist construction. The great proletarian cultural revolution was in the making. A great political revolution for the proletariat to oppose the bourgeoisie and all exploiting classes was about to start on a large scale in China. It was under the situation of this struggle at home and abroad that Chairman Mao wrote these two combat poems that rocked the mountains and rivers.

"Chingkangshan Revisited--to the Tune of Shui Tiao Ke T'ou" was written when Chairman Mao revisited Chingkangshan. Chingkangshan is the mountain of heroes! Its towering and precipitous peaks symbolize the heroic and staunch fighting spirit of the proletariat and revolutionary people of China.

In 1927, Chairman Mao led the troops of the Autumn Harvest Uprising to Chingkangshan to set up the first rural revolutionary base area. The roaring cannons at Huangyangchieh strongly rocked the dark rule of the Kuomintang reactionaries, and sternly criticized the Right-deviation opportunist line within the Party. From then on,the bright light from the octagonal building illuminated the long course of navigation for the Chinese revolution and brought about the great victory of the people's revolutionary.

After the birth of New China, the people of the whole country again sang aloud and vigorously thrust forward along the golden road to socialism. The heroic Chingkangshan also had "transformed its past scenes." "Orioles sing, swallows swirl, streams purl everywhere, and the road mounts skyward." Through portraying the picturesque natural scenes of Chingkangshan, Chairman Mao warmly praised the vigorous development of the socialist motherland. With orioles singing, swallows swirling, streams purling and the road mounting skyward, everything was so vigorous and full of vitality. It was precisely a reflection of the image of the excellent situation in the whole country.

At that time, hundreds of millions of the people had whipped up a new surging tide in the moment to study works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao. The workers of Tach'ing developed on the basis of self-reliance China's petroleum industry into a red banner on the industrial front. The poor and lower-middle peasants of Tachai vigorously criticized capitalism and practiced socialism. They fought against heaven and earth, seized high yield every year and became models of the advanced on the agricultural front. Socialism was advancing in victory. Under the leadership of Chairman Mao, we overcame the serious difficulties caused by the Soviet revisionist renegade clique which tore up the contracts and recalled its experts. We smashed the rabid attack by the P'eng Te-huai anti-Party clique, waged uncompromising struggle against Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist line, and seized one victory after another.

"Once Huangyangchieh is passed, no other perilous place calls for a glance." Only those who show no fear in scaling the pricipitous peaks can enjoy the limitless scenes in the "spectacular world." Only those who have gone through hardships and stern tests can really comprehend the happiness of struggle.

Chairman Mao climbed Chingkangshan for the first time in 1927. By 1965 thirty-eight years had elapsed. During these thirty-eight years, the revolutionary thunderstorm had cut a long course and the red flags of combat fluttered in the winds. From struggle to victory and from victory to struggle, we never stood still or took a rest. Chairman Mao mounted the towering peaks of Chingkangshan, reviewed the thirty-eight glorious years, surveyed the excellent situation of the victory of the struggle and pondered the even more formidable struggle against the victory.

For the sake of realizing the lofty ideals of communism, we have scaled numerous treacherous peaks and have even more precipitous peaks to scale. Faced with the great struggle for combating and guarding against revisionism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, faced with the

formidable task of building China into a modern socialist power within this century, and with the historic mission of overthrowing imperialism and social-imperialism and wiping out all exploitation systems on our shoulders, we must carry on the revolution. "We can clasp the moon in the ninth heaven and seize turtles deep down in the five seas." The Chinese proletariat has such magnificent spirit! So long as we adhere to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and carry forward the glorious tradition of Chingkangshan, we surely will overcome all enemies and surmount all difficulties. "We'll return amid triumphant song and laughter!" "Nothing is hard in this world if you dare to scale the heights." Chairman Mao's lines sum up profoundly the combat course of the Chinese revolution and stand for the bugle call for battle to continue the revolution. They will forever urge us forward!

If it is said that "Chingkangshan Revisited--to the Tune of Shui Tiao Ke T'ou" is the bugle call for continued revolution, then "Two Birds: A Dialogue--to the Tune of Nien Nu Chiao" is a proclamation for denouncing revisionism. In the latter poem, through describing the roc and the sparrow, Chairman Mao has profoundly revealed the fundamental antagonism between the two lines of Marxism-Leninism and modern revisionism and made a sharp criticism against the Khrushchev-Brezhnev renegade clique. "The roc wings fanwise, soaring ninety thousand li and rousing a raging cyclone." This towering and intrepid image reveals the gallant spirit of the Marxist-Leninists who see far ahead and lord it over the world. In contrast, the sparrow which makes do with a nest in the bush and is extremely insignificant and timid shows the weak and ugly nature of the modern revisionists.

Holding the law of historical development in their hands, the Marxist-Leninists are convinced that revolution can change everything. Therefore, they invariably lend firm support to the revolutionary movements and revolutionary wars of the oppressed nations and people that surge like the clouds in a rising wind. But the modern revisionists are scared to death by the situation of the world revolution with "gunfire licking the heavens and shells pitting the earth." Didn't the renegade Khrushchev once wail that "any small 'local war' would become a spark to start the conflagration of a world war" and would even "destroy our own Noah's Ark--the Globe"? Through the two lines about the sparrow in the poem, Chairman Mao vividly portrays the renegade features of the modern revisionists. They want to flee from the towns and cities in the world and to flit and fly away to the jewelled palace in Elfland's hills. In other words, they want to promote a world "free from three things"--"weapons, wars and armed forces."

In July 1963, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique signed an agreement with the United States and the United Kingdom in Moscow on the partial banning of nuclear tests. This was a fraud. They vainly attempted to consolidate their own position of nuclear monopoly through an agreement, thus forcing the people of other countries to disarm themselves in the face of the nuclear blackmail by US imperialism and Soviet revisionism so that the latter could lord it over in the world. Meanwhile, Soviet revisionism also displayed the communist signboard to advocate struggle for "a nice plate of goulash," and flagrantly distorted and tampered with the principle of scientific communism. In the poem, Chairman Mao mercilessly exposes such sham communism with a jeering tone.

There is the "triple pact" and there is also "goulash." No matter how wonderful Khrushchev has made them, they are all for hoodwinking people. Chairman Mao has not only used the image of a jewelled palace in Elfland's hills to analogize and expose their hypocritical and deceptive nature, but also used the words "stop your windy nonsense" which are imbued with righteous indignation to denounce them and to convey the contempt and resentment of the Chinese people for the revisionists at home and abroad.

The facts of the last ten years have fully shown that Chairman Mao's exposure and criticism of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique are most profound and of great actual significance and far-reaching historical significance. After Brezhnev came to power, he pushed Khrushchevism without Khrushchev. Soviet revisionism and another superpower gave lip service to disarmament every day, but they resorted to armaments expansion in action every day. They signed one agreement after another on "the limitation of strategic weapons" but the escalation of weapons was intensified as never before. As a late comer to the imperialist banquet, Soviet social-imperialism is more avaricious and deceptive in the pursuit of hegemony and spheres of influence, and has become the most dangerous source of war in the world today. All talks of "detente" spread by the Soviet revisionists are nothing more than the "Elfland's hills on the sea that are shapeless and illusive"!

At home, there has been all-round restoration of capitalism in the Soviet Union. The whole state apparatus is in the hands of a handful of bureaucratic monopoly bourgeoisie who dominate the wealth of the whole society. Class distinctions are intensified and national antagonism have become more acute. There is a bigger gap between the rich and the poor, and bourgeois rights are extended without limits. The abnormal development of the national economy leads to serious confusion, and agricultural production has sunk into an irreparable crisis. The perverted action of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has met with ever stronger opposition from the people of the Soviet Union and the world, and the revisionist renegade clique has sunk into a predicament from which it is unable to disengage itself. "Look you, the world is being turned upside down." This is the categorical, sonorous and powerful line used by Chairman Mao to declare that the Soviet revisionist renegade clique is inevitably doomed to complete failure. No matter how rampant social-imperialism and imperialism may be for a while, they will in the end be buried by the revolutionary storm of the people that will "turn the world upside down."

Like the other poems by Chairman Mao, these two poems are brimming over with the revolutionary enthusiasm of the proletariat and glittering with the radiance of communist ideals. They embody a profound understanding of real things, have a strong spirit of the era, and are brilliant examples in the combination of revolutionary realism with revolutionary romanticism. After reading them, one draws tremendous encouragement from them and also find them very warm. Chairman Mao's poems embody the high degree of unity of revolutionary political content and the perfection of artistic form. What a sharp contrast the images of the roc that soars ten thousand li with the blue sky on his back and of the sparrow that timidly hides in the bush as portrayed in the poem give to the Marxists and the revisionists! "We can clasp the moon in the ninth heaven and seize turtles deep down in the five seas." "Nothing is

hard in this world if you dare to scale the heights." How fully these deeply allegorical epigrams have expressed the ideas of fearing no hardship and continuing the revolution! With a limited number of words, Chairman Mao has so profoundly, effectively and freely expressed the major themes of continuing the revolution and combating and guarding against revisionism, as well as his superb art in summing up things.

These two poems inherit the traditional tactics of poetry in the classical form on the one hand, and on the other hand, they also make revolutionary innovations to enable the form to conform to the need of the content, thus really weeding out the old to let the new emerge and making the past serve the present. The ancient allusions, the available poetic lines, the folklores are all used to express important revolutionary themic thoughts and are given new meanings after they have been reformed by Chairman Mao. The poem "To the Tune of Nien Nu Chiao" is written in a way that completely abolishes the boundary between the first part and the second part, and like the drifting cloud and the running water, it is written in one breath. These two poems are fluent and sonorous when read. "Two Birds: A Dialogue" is an allegorical form of questions and answers. The colloquial language is used and the salient features of folksongs are assimilated. It is a vivid portrayal of real life, makes a solemn subject sound funny, and is thought provoking. It makes pungent sarcasm of the modern revisionists and sharply refutes them. Chairman Mao's poems have set brilliant examples for our literary and art creation, and are of important guiding significance to how modern poetry should learn better from folksongs and critically inherit the fine traditions of poems in the classical form.

The publication today of these two poems written by Chairman Mao on the eve of the great proletarian cultural revolution is of great political and actual significance. At present, we are fighting for the consolidation and development of the great fruits of the great cultural revolution. The great cultural revolution is a great practice for combating and guarding against revisionism under the condition of the dictatorship of the proletariat. How to treat the great cultural revolution, whether to affirm or negate it, is an important question of principle bearing on the continuation of the revolution or the practice of restoration and regression. In his poem, Chairman Mao calls on us "to aspire to reach for the clouds," to carry on the revolution, and to advance forever along the road to combat and guard against revisionism. We must continue to carry forward the thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit of "clasping the moon in the ninth heaven and seizing turtles deep down in the five seas," and wage a tit-for-tat struggle against all enemies at home and abroad.

Let us fight courageously like the roc winging fanwise in the revolutionary storm to "turn the world upside down" along the road charted by Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought to greet new and greater victories.

* * *

Literary and Art Workers in Peking Acclaim Chairman Mao's Poems

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 4, 1976)

over 400 literary and art workers in the chinese capital gathered yesterday to warmly discuss what they had learned from chairman mao's two brilliant poems: "chingkangshan revisited -- to the tune of shui tiao keh tou" and "two birds: a dialogue -- to the tune of nien nu chiao". at the meeting, the central philharmonic society sang in grand chorus the two poems set to music.

sponsored by the ministry of culture, the meeting was attended by writers, composers and performers of the model revolutionary theatrical works and veteran literary and art workers who, tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, have greatly changed their mental outlook and achieved new successes in revolution in literature and art. among them were writers, dramatists, cinema workers, painters, musicians and dancers, as well as worker-peasant-soldier students of art schools and institutes.

chairman mao's magnificent poems were warmly praised at the meeting. the revolutionary literary and art workers pointed out that these two poems, through art media which splendidly combine revolutionary realism and revolutionary romanticism, expressed the lofty aspirations and determination of the proletariat, delineated the excellent situation in the chinese revolution and the world revolution, enthusiastically extolled the daring revolutionary spirit of the chinese proletariat and the revolutionary people the world over, and set forth the truth that marxism is sure to defeat revisionism and the revolutionary people are certain to sweep away all pests.

composer yu hui-yung, minister of culture, said at the meeting: "the two brilliant poems by chairman mao have, through their tremendous political convincingness and immense artistic impressiveness, educated the revolutionary people in class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, in the revolutionary traditions and revolutionary optimism, and in the current revolutionary situation and the lofty revolutionary ideal. the poems have also provided a brilliant example, with regard to literary and artistic creation, of combining revolutionary realism and revolutionary romanticism, of achieving the unity of revolutionary political content and the highest possible perfection of artistic form, of striving to portray the heroic image of the proletariat and of 'making the past serve the present' and 'weeding through the old to bring forth the new'."

yuan shui-pai, a poet, told the meeting about the background against which the two poems were written, and about their political significance and artistic

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features. he said: "we will draw revolutionary strength from chairman mao's magnificent poems, arm ourselves with them ideologically, ceaselessly criticize the bourgeoisie and revisionism and strive for the consolidation and development of the victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution and of revolution in literature and art."

yang chun-hsia, a young actress who played the part of ko hsiang in the revolutionary modern peking opera "azalea mountain", said: "in writing and rehearsing the opera, our group lived in chingkangshan, the cradle of revolution, and participated in physical labour there. we saw with our own eyes the thriving scene of 'orioles sing, swallows swirl, streams purl everywhere and the road mounts skyward' as described by chairman mao in his poem 'chingkangshan revisited'. moreover, we were deeply moved by the great fighting spirit displayed by chairman mao who kindled the flames of the chinese revolution in chingkangshan in 1927." "i will follow the revolutionary road indicated by chairman mao, keep to the orientation of revolutionary literature and art serving the workers, peasants and soldiers, continue to portray heroic images of workers, peasants and soldiers and plunge into revolution in literature and art with concrete deeds," she stated.

the revolutionary literary and art workers in their speeches made the pledge: inspired by chairman mao's revolutionary poems, they would persist in chairman mao's revolutionary line in literature and art, deepen the criticism of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in literature and art, work hard to create literary and art works with "the unity of revolutionary political content and the highest possible perfection of artistic form" and make socialist literature and art more flourishing.

OPEN-DOOR EDUCATION

Institutions of Higher Learning in Shanghai Adhere to Open-Door Education

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 7, 1975)

(NCNA Shanghai, December 6, 1975) Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian line in education, the institutions of higher learning in Shanghai are able to run better and better open-door education, and a scene of prosperity has appeared.

The great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius have brought profound changes to the physiognomy of institutions of higher learning in Shanghai. The broad masses of teachers and students as well as cadres seriously implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, unremittingly criticize the revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, deepen the revolution in education and maintain the correct orientation of open-door education. The liberal art colleges take society as their workshop and organize teaching in conjunction with their fighting tasks. The science and engineering colleges mainly adopt the method of linking up the school with factories (people's communes), organize teaching in connection with typical products, typical engineering projects and scientific research projects, and have fundamentally transformed the condition of running school behind closed doors before the great cultural revolution. Futan University has successively established linkup relations with more than 130 factories and people's communes, and some of these units have developed to become permanent teaching bases. The teachers and students of science and engineering colleges and liberal arts colleges, all spend a certain amount of time in these units to conduct teaching activities in conjunction with realities. Based on the characteristics of their specialties, the science colleges also take the school-run factories and laboratories as supplementary teaching bases.

In open-door education, the teachers and students learn from the workers and peasants and are tempered in struggle to raise their ideological and political awareness. At the same time, they bring actual problems with them to study vocational theory, and also use the theory acquired to guide practice. They study in a lively and vigorous manner, thus greatly enhancing their ability to analyze and solve problems.

In the past several years, the teachers and students of various departments in the science college of Futan University completed more than 300 scientific research projects and practical tasks in open-door education. Not long ago, this school investigated a number of worker-peasant-soldier college students who returned to production practice upon graduation. The leaders and people in their units generally reported that such graduates were of fine quality and were politically and vocationally far superior to those turned out by the old university.

"New things always have to experience difficulties and setbacks as they grow." The institutions of higher learning in Shanghai adhere to open-door education and have gone through the process of waging unremitting struggle

against the revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao. In the struggle, they studied seriously works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, made revolutionary mass criticism, vigorously displayed the danger of running school behind closed doors, discussed the superiority of open-door education, held exhibitions on the gains of the revolution in education and maintained the correct orientation of open-door education. Following the unremitting deepening of the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius and the movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the broad masses of teachers and students have come to understand more and more clearly that whether to run schools "with doors open" or "behind closed doors" is essentially a reflection of the sharp struggle between progress and regression, and between restoration and counter-restoration on the educational front. Only by firmly running schools in accordance with Chairman Mao's proletarian line in education could they constantly consolidate the gains of the revolution in education and push forward the victorious advance of the cause of proletarian education.

In the process of running schools with open doors, the institutions of higher learning in Shanghai persist in putting proletarian politics in command and placing the ideological transformation of the student above all else. They hold that open-door education is not only for the sake of implementing the principle of linking theory with reality in vocational teaching. More important, it is also for enabling the students to take part personally in social practice, learn from the workers and peasants, riase their awareness of class struggle and the two-line struggle and remold their world outlook.

When the teachers and students of the class of 73 in the machine building specialty of the Shanghai College of Mechanical Engineering went to the Fuhsing Island branch of the Shanghai Truck Factory in March this year to conduct open-door education, they studied the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat together with the workers. In conjunction with recalling their family history and history of personal growth, they examined whether there had been any change in their thoughts and feelings for the workers, peasants and soldiers after their going to college. They criticized thoroughly the revisionist line in education advocating "intellectual culture above all else," and resisted corruption by bourgeois ideas. There appeared the delightful scene of studying theory, taking action and consciously remolding the world outlook.

Originally, when selecting design tasks, some students competed for the more difficult tasks and slighted the less difficult ones. They wanted to play the "star role" but not the "supporting role." Later, they compared their thinking with the advanced thinking of the workers of the factory, who for the sake of fighting the battle to stand the truck building industry on its own feet, cherished ordinary labor and contended for playing the supporting role. They were greatly educated, and hence correctly oriented the relationship between learning politics and learning technique. The students oriented the relationship between learning politics and learning technique. The students paid attention to all tasks which were difficult or not so difficult. They cooperated with one another and energetically worked in coordination. In less than three months they completed all the design tasks for 14 units of machine tools, two mechanical arms and two sets of portable kits, and were commended by the factory.

In open-door education, the institutions of higher learning in Shanghai take the problems urgently needed to be solved in the three great revolutionary movements as important teaching contents, and paid attention to handling correctly the relationship between these problems and the demands of teaching.

For a time, Chiaot'ung University in Shanghai, in the course of conducting open-door education, was of the view that some of the problems raised by the industrial and agricultural fronts were not quite consistent with the demands of the teaching program. They were rather reluctant to accept them and showed lack of consciousness. Later, in the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius and the movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the teachers and students unfolded a heated debate on the question of how the superstructure should serve the economic base and who should after all meet the needs of whom, and realized that education should insist on placing proletarian politics in command and meet the needs of the socialist economic base, and could never make industrial and agricultural production submit to the conventions of vocational education. Because of this, under the personal leadership of the Party committee secretary, the school went deep into the forefront of industry and agriculture to make investigations and pay visits. The various departments also sent investigation teams to solicit extensively the views of the departments concerned and the masses of workers and peasants. Based on the urgent needs of the industrial and agricultural front and in conjunction with the teaching requirements, 165 typical tasks and practical problems were specified. The teachers and students of the whole school went separately to more than 100 factories, communes and production brigades to conduct open-door education, and they were welcomed by the masses of workers and peasants.

After the convening of the national conference for learning from Tachai in agriculture, with the determination to make fresh contributions to the energetic practice of farming, this school again added a number of items for serving agriculture. In open-door education, the teachers and students of this school fought valiantly together with the masses of workers and peasants, and conducted teaching activities in conjunction with realities. They not only made contributions to the development of industry and agriculture, but also gave impetus to the reform of the teaching system, curricular setups, teaching contents, and teaching methods, thus enabling the students to raise higher their level of vocational theory and ability to solve actual problems.

Following the penetrating development of the revolution in education, new developments in open-door education have constantly been made by the institutions of higher learning in Shanghai. This year, spurred by the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, all institutions have conducted short-term training classes, symposiums and correspondence courses in great numbers. According to incomplete statistics, more than 500 terms of short-course training classes have been run for more than 70,000 workers and peasants. Correspondence education is offered in ten prefectures compared with five last year, and the courses offered have increased to 25. The number of educated youth sent to the mountains and countryside and local people taking up correspondence education has swelled to more than 600,000.

In April this year, the Shanghai Theatrical College held a short-term training class in revolutionary literature and art for the educated young people in the district of Su county, Anhwei Province, to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and Chairman Mao's "Speech at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art." Following the example of the revolutionary model plays, practical rehearsal of cultural programs was made in conjunction with struggle to bring up a group of backbone elements in literature and art from among the educated young people and to give impetus to the development of revolutionary literary and art activities in the countryside.

In open-door education, the institutions of higher learning in Shanghai have won strong support from society. More and more factories, people's communes and armed force units look upon helping the schools properly conduct open-door education as their own business, and from political and organizational work up to livelihood, they show warm concern to the teachers and students coming to run open-door education. Many factories have specially set up units in charge of the revolution in education, and under the leadership of the Party organizations in the factories, such units cooperate closely with the schools to properly grasp open-door education. The factories also select and send workers with practical experience to conduct classes for the students, and they work together with the teachers and students to compile teaching materials so that open-door education could be run better and better.

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OPEN-DOOR SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

Insist on Conducting Open-Door Scientific Research and Follow the Road of Integration with Workers and Peasants

by

the Capital Iron and Steel Company's Scientific Research Group in Medicine of the Fuwai Hospital

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 22, 1975)

Jen-min Jih-pao Editor's Note:

Tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the scientific research personnel of certain units under the Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences have raised their consciousness in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, gone deep into the midst of the countryside and factories, and scored achievements in carrying out scientific research in medicine and in the prevention and treatment of cardiovascular diseases. This shows that by walking out of the gate, adhering to the policy of integrating theory with reality, orienting themselves toward the grassroots levels and toward production, scientific research personnel can go on inventing, creating and advancing. Only by adhering to the road of integration with workers and peasants and vigorously launching mass movements under the leadership of the Party can scientific research personnel reap a double bumper harvest in ideology and scientific research.

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Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, under the pernicious influence and impact of the revisionist line advocating "vocation in command," "technique above all else," etc., some of the scientific research personnel in medicine took research in the prevention and treatment of cardiovascular diseases as a ladder to win fame and become an expert. For many years, a lot of so-called "scientific research work" trailed behind at a snail's pace after foreign documents. They followed the beaten track and did not achieve many results. We of the Fuwai Hospital were charged with the task of studying the prevention and treatment of cardiovascular diseases but, for many years, we did not adequately understand that cardiovascular diseases are recurrent and common diseases detrimental to the health of the workers and peasants. Still less could we talk about the question of how to prevent such diseases and give improved treatment.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, we drew experiences and lessons from our two previous visits to the Capital Iron and Steel Company. In 1969, we formed a scientific research group. For the third time, we made

our way to the Capital Iron and Steel Company to prevent and treat cardiovascular diseases for the iron and steel workers and carry out scientific research work. For six years, we received re-education from the working class on the one hand, and on the other hand, in compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "All engaged in actual work should make investigations at the lower levels," we investigated, under the leadership of the hospital Party committee and the Party committees at various levels of the Capital Iron and Steel Company and together with the basic-level medical personnel and Red medical workers, certain fundamental conditions. The result of the investigation showed that the incidence of hypertension and coronary diseases among the workers and their dependents was relatively high, and tended to rise gradually, and that there was a tendency toward attack at a younger age. It could thus be seen that cardiovascular diseases are really common and recurrent diseases harmful to the health of the people and detrimental to production.

The Capital Iron and Steel Company is a large iron and steel combine. Guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and spurred by the mass movement to learn from Tach'ing in industry, the workers of the company have made major contributions toward the motherland's iron and steel production. It is an advanced unit on the iron and steel front. But, afflicted with high blood pressure and coronary diseases, a part of the comrades cannot persist in participation in productive labor under high temperatures and at a high altitude, and are even forced to drop their original kind of work. This affects production and brings losses to the state.

We went deep into the workshops and found out that for the sake of making more and better steel for the state, the workers did not lightly leave the fireline to get treatment although the health center was just round the corner, not to say going to town for treatment in a big hospital. With a medical certificate for sick leave in pocket, some workers still insisted on doing labor. The worker comrades aptly said: "The big hospital is not so good as the health center. Though equipped with more specialists and higher techniques, the big hospitals are too far away from us." These words and deeds of the worker comrades deeply moved us. We realized that only by going down to the factory to prevent and treat and study cardiovascular diseases and protect the workers' health could we take early precaution when in health, give early treatment to the sick and lower the incidence of diseases and the death rate. This is of great significance to socialist revolution and socialist construction and is also of great advantage to the transformation of the world outlook of us intellectuals.

Chairman Mao teaches us, "The mass movement is necessary in any kind of work. It will not do if there is no mass movement." This is also true in work to prevent and treat cardiovascular diseases.

In the past six years, under the leadership of the Party committee of our hospital and the Party committee of the Capital Iron and Steel Company, we energetically carried out the policy of "stressing prevention" and widely set the masses in motion. Through broadcasts, blackboard newspapers and many other media, and together with the medical workers of the Capital Iron and Steel Company, we conducted universal education and propaganda on the prevention and treatment of cardiovascular diseases among the broad masses

of workers. Meanwhile, we ran over 60 study classes of various types for training basic-level medical workers and Red medical workers so as to enable them to acquire fundamental knowledge in the prevention and treatment of cardiovascular diseases and the administration of first aid.

Since 1973, there have been set up in the locality of the Capital Iron and Steel Company prevention and treatment networks at the eight health centers serving 30,000 workers. For the patients uncovered by the universal check-up, case histories are kept for graded control and periodic follow-through check-ups. Practice shows that prevention or non-prevention makes a world of difference.

For instance, in the coking plant of the Capital Iron and Steel Company, 7.4 persons out of 1,000 were absent from work due to high-blood pressure every month in 1973. After prevention and treatment work was strengthened, the number dropped to 4.7 persons per thousand in 1974. More important, before prevention and treatment measures were adopted, the incidence of acute cerebrovascular complications was rather high. After the start of prevention and treatment work, the situation showed a marked change. According to the 197 statistics of the Capital Iron and Steel Company, in those units where prevention and treatment measures had been adopted, there was a big drop in the incidence of cerebral hemorrhage and cerebral thrombosis compared with those where prevention and treatment work had not been initiated. This was an achievement that could not possibly have been scored within the hospital building in the past.

In the past, according to the habitual view, it was generally held that emergency treatment for acute myocardial obstruction called for advanced learning and for comprehensive and modern equipment and that only a big city hospital could do the job. A patient had to be sent to the hospital before anything was done. Whenever diminishing death rate was mentioned, only those in-patients were emphasized, and even the death of a patient in the emergency ward inside the hospital also seemed to be not our responsibility.

After we came to the factory, we were educated by the vital fact that early in 1974, six worker comrades died suddenly of acute myocardial obstruction before they were admitted into hospital. This made us realize that only by passing on to the masses knowledge of emergency rescue, implementing emergency rescue measures at the grassroots levels and strengthening emergency rescue on the spot could we make a success of prevention and treatment work. Therefore, we started a special study class and equipped the health centers with emergency rescue facilities. In the second half of 1974, eight workers were successively attacked by acute myocardial obstruction, but due to the timely administration of emergency rescue by the health centers and Red medical workers, none of them succumb on the spot, and all of them were safely sent to hospital.

Practice in the past six years makes us deeply feel that to register progress in the prevention and treatment of cardiovascular diseases for serving the great majority, it is necessary to follow the road of integrating Chinese traditional medicine with Western medicine. In the process of preventing and

treating hypertension, what the worker comrades demand of us is: "It would be best for you to develop a method that can lower the blood pressure and eliminate the symptoms without any side effects. It doesn't matter for the blood pressure to be a bit higher, and so long as we do not suffer from headache, we can work just the same." How could we find out a good method to relieve the patients of pain to insure labor production? The only way out is to combine the knowledge of Chinese traditional medicine and pharmacology with that of Western medicine and pharmacology and follow the road of integrating Chinese traditional medicine with Western medicine.

We draw enlightenment from On Typhoid Fever by Chang Chung-ching, and use the roots of Pueraria thunbergiana to treat the headache and the symptoms of stiff neck and back of the patients suffering from hypertension, with relatively satisfactory results. In light of the close relations between hypertension and coronary diseases, we discover that the Pueraria thunbergiana roots are also effective for treating angina pectoris. With the energetic cooperation of the pharmaceutical research institute, it is further confirmed that the said roots are good for improving the volume of blood flowing through the coronary arteries and cerebral arteries. In addition, we also make use of the blood-stimulating hsiao-fu-fang (小复方) and the acupunctural method with relatively satisfactory results obtained.

In the great heat of summer last year, we had made experimental use of the "six-one powders with gypsum added" (六一散加生石膏) plus medicine for lowering blood pressure to treat dizziness and other symptoms of patients suffering hypertension. The worker comrades said, "After taking this kind of medicine, we are clear in the mind and full of vigor." This year, we also made experimental use of extracts from hawthorn and chüeh-ming-tzu (决明子) powder to treat hypercholesterinemia with relatively satisfactory results achieved.

Summing up our experience through six years of practice in the factories, we find that in studying the prevention and treatment of cardiovascular diseases, we must adhere to the fundamental orientation of facing the workers, peasants and soldiers and serving the great majority, and follow the road of stressing prevention, implementing mass prevention and mass treatment and integrating Chinese traditional medicine with Western medicine. This is the road that must be taken to insure the forward development of socialist medical and scientific research and is also the road that must be taken to combat and prevent revisionism and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat in the medical field. We must strive to transform the world outlook and continue to advance with consistent and untiring efforts!

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CHAOYANG AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

Chaoyang Agricultural College Trains Builders of Socialist Countryside

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Jan. 4, 1976)

chaoyang agricultural college, sited in rural area of northeast china's liaoning province, has trained more than 10,000 new-type peasants in the past six years. they show great initiative in taking the socialist road and a knowledge of agricultural science. having completed full, short-term and special courses, these peasants are an important force for the socialist revolution and construction in chaoyang prefecture.

chaoyang agricultural college is run in accordance with chairman mao's principle that "students should be selected from among workers and peasants with practical experience, and they should return to production after a few years' study".

this is illustrated by a survey of 125 of the 167 graduates of the three-year course. around eight percent returned to their production team and four of them become team leaders; 51 (40.8 percent) are working in production brigades, with 15 having been elected brigade party branch secretaries, revolutionary committee chairmen or youth league branch secretaries and 36 having become brigade agro-technicians; 43, accounting for 34.4 percent, are in commune-level posts, with one a party committee deputy secretary, one an agricultural and forestry station director and 41 agro-technicians. of the other 21 (16.8 percent), three are county-level agro-technicians, five middle school teachers and 13 added to the staff of the agricultural college.

during the college enrollment in 1975, the people's communes and production bridges recommended their finest young members as students. more than 10,000 young commune members -- one-fourth of the total in the age-group -- applied.

the college has won high approval from the local people primarily because it educates the students in mao tsetung thought and after graduation they go back to their villages to contribute to the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment.

chia jui, a graduate from the college, joined the local cadres in initiating criticism of revisionism and capitalism. after being armed with socialist ideology, the poor and lower middle peasants' revolutionary fervour was further roused. within a year, for the first time in its history, the brigade was able to sell 25 tons

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of surplus grain to the state and ceased drawing on state grain supplies.

the tillage system has to be changed and the multiple cropping area enlarged to increase grain production in chaoyang prefecture. yang ching-lung, while still a student at the college, had succeeded in growing three crops in a year by interplanting maize with wheat and after the wheat harvest transplanting sorghum or millet. now single crop areas are double cropped.

the possibility of growing peanuts in chaoyang remained a question for years. liu kuang-yi, a chaoyang student, reaped 3.7 tons of peanuts per hectare in his first try. the yield went up to 4.5 tons in 1975 and the chaoyang area is now planting more peanuts.

the hilly area in the north provides ample grounds for growing fruit trees. but the high altitude, cold and drought prevented young saplings planted in spring from surviving. kung hsien-ting, a graduate of the horticulture and forest department, after two years of diligent work was able to get apple saplings to survive by planting them in autumn without watering. now fruit growing is being developed.

the experience of chaoyang agricultural college shows that students of the college do best in serving socialist agriculture when they are trained first to become fighters for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, opposing revisionism and preventing its emergence. the saying that "school is only a place to pass on book knowledge" and the policy of "putting intellectual training first" have been severely criticized. politics is put firmly in command and the education of students in proletarian ideology has taken first place. the college uses every opportunity to help the students realize that if they want to develop socialist agriculture they must grasp class struggle, criticize revisionism and capitalism, persist along the socialist road and rally the enthusiasm of both the cadres and the masses for building socialism. their fundamental lesson is the history of china's pace-setting tachai brigade, the history of the peasant movement, the history of the struggle between the two lines in the collectivization of agriculture and the party's policies in various historic stages.

the college also conducts scientific research and studies in line with china's actual needs in agricultural production. it has set up teaching centres in communes and brigades which in turn become basic units of the college and a link between the teachers and students and the poor and lower-middle peasants. the teachers, students and cadres of the college go there in rotation to be re-educated, to conduct scientific

research, and to hold short-term training classes. many scientific and technical problems arising from the learn-from-tachai movement there have been solved through cooperation between the college and the poor and lower-middle peasants. the students of the graduating class are prepared for their imminent return to the communes and brigades in this way.

working with local cadres, teachers and students at the centre in yinmachih brigade, hsitayingtzu commune, chaoyang county have organized evening political classes for the study of marxist-leninist theory and mao tsetung thought. in 1975, despite serious natural calamities, grain output in this brigade was double that of 1973. the college base at chachaiyingtzu brigade, wanshou commune, chienping county, experimented and produced a per hectare yield of rice of 7 tons on less than a hectare of paddy field. this showed the masses that low yielding land could become high yielding and wheat and rice could be planted in the area.

within the college, better methods of teaching and improved content break with the old system of study and now scientific theory is directly related to production and research arising from it. scientific research topics are decided on by the needs of chaoyang prefecture in the learn-from-tachai movement. when the area faced the problem of how to turn the soil on newly formed fields into high-yield mature soil the same year, the college tackled the problem on an experimental plot while giving instructions on soil structure and fertilizers. experiments were made, from land levelling, irrigation, deep ploughing, application of fertilizer to transformation of the soil composition, cultivation and the effect of various types of fertilizer. by combining theory with practice, the students accumulated experience, summed it up and were able to apply it, upon their return to their own production brigades and neighbouring communes.

the party committee of the college follows up the students after graduation by sending teams to inquire about their progress in study and work and provide them with books on political and professional work. the graduates keep in close contact with the college by reporting on their work and putting forward suggestions for continuing the revolution in education. last may, the college organized a study class on the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat for 100 graduates, seven of whom delivered reports to the whole college. these graduates studied conscientiously and exchanged experience in their work in the villages. in this way the political consciousness of the graduates is raised and the educational revolution in the college is given further impetus.

AGRICULTURE

Cultural Revolution Brings Changes to North China Village

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Jan. 5, 1976)

the hsiaochinchuang production brigade, baoti county, on the outskirts of tientsin increased its grain yield to 7.7 tons per hectare in 1975, more than seven times that in 1965, the year before the great proletarian cultural revolution began.

once a low-lying area liable to waterlogging, the hsiaochinchuang production brigade has sunk six wells, built two small water pumping stations, dug 77 canals with a total length of 23,000 metres and improved soil alkalinity on 73 hectares of land. agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, side-line production and fishery in the brigade are also thriving.

the brigade, which used to rely on the state supply grain every year, last year sold 200 tons of surplus grain to the state, six times the state tax and purchase quota. the brigade's public accumulation fund, which stood at 24,000 yuan before the cultural revolution, has increased to 440,000 yuan and the average income of commune members is now 3.7 times greater than in 1965.

culture, education, medical work and collective welfare have been developed accordingly. each of the 101 peasant households of the brigade has surplus grain and bank savings.

the changes that have taken place in the hsiaochinchuang production brigade are typical of the profound changes in the chinese countryside as a whole since the start of the cultural revolution. the brigade's transformation was made possible by the application of the correct political line adopted by the leading group.

owing to the influence of liu shao-chi's revisionist line before the cultural revolution, the leading group of the hsiaochinchuang production brigade could not persistently lead the peasants firmly along the socialist road. feudal and capitalist ideas were not criticized thoroughly and the brigade's collective economy developed slowly. it became one of the backward brigades in the county.

in the autumn of 1969, the brigade established its new party branch composed of outstanding party members who has been tempered in the cultural revolution. the members of the branch conscientiously studied marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, firmly implemented the party's basic line and led the peacants in criticizing capitalism and revisionism and going all out for socialism.

the party branch became a fighting bastion in socialist revolution and construction.

through theoretical study and practical experience in struggle, the cadres and members of this brigade have acquired a higher ability to quickly spot and combat the capitalist tendencies of putting work-points in command, using material incentives and seeking profits. the commune members' enthusiasm for building socialism has reached new heights, their concern for the collective has been enhanced and communist morality and work style strengthened.

in july 1975 the sound of rain drops in the night brought the brigade members, young and old, out in a rush to save the crops.

commune member wei wen-hui in his seventies took upon himself the task of picking up the beans that had dropped from the vines. picking up every last one, he gathered and brought back to the collective some 50 kilogrammes of rescued beans.

during the spring drought, members of hsiaochinchuang village opened up their own ditches to divert water to the fields of the neighbouring brigades. in autumn, when harvest time was near, a rainstorm flooded the area with eight inches of water. hsiaochinchuang villagers, who were busy draining their own fields, discovered that their neighbouring brigades were having trouble draining theirs of water fast enough to save the crops. unhesitatingly, they let the surplus water into their fields before draining it out through their own ditches.

all 250 grown-ups in the brigade attend evening school for political study three times a week without fail. apart from learning revolutionary theories there, they carry out a rich and lively programme of activities in literature and art.

in the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, a 60-member theoretical team was formed among the peasants in hsiaochinchuang village. after diligent study, this group told anecdotes about the struggle between the legalists, who represented the progressive forces in history, and the confucianists, representing the retrograde forces. this story-telling, which also reflected the present class struggles, helped brigade members promote revolution and alerted them to criticize retrograde moves.

when the village was hit by severe drought, 100 women of the village carried water by shoulder pole for 40 days running, and thus saved some 53 hectares of maize which later produced a per hectare yield of 3.8 tons. by their deeds, the women had criticized the confucian idea of "relying on heaven for a living". in the summer of 1974, equal pay for equal work for men and women

was introduced on the basis of judging by working attitudes and contribution to the revolution rather than by physique and technique.

the commune members often hold poem recitals, praising socialist trends, ideology and outstanding people. poems written by members have often been featured in the "people's daily" and other papers.

FARMLAND IMPROVEMENT

Central China Peasants Go All Out for Farmland Improvement

(NCNA-English Wuhan, Jan. 4, 1976)

commune
peasants of central china's hupeh province in the last month removed 340 million cubic metres of earth and stone to build up and level nearly 200,000 hectares of farmland.

over 7.7 million commune peasants of the province are now hard at work on a great number of farmland improvement projects to bring about a big rise in agricultural production in the year to come. the province has never before undertaken so many improvement projects on such a big scale with faster and better results.

hupeh province is one of china's major grain and cotton producers. it had an increased harvest of grain and cotton this year following good harvests for years running. before the autumn harvest, the provincial party committee called a conference on farmland improvement, summed up the local experience in this work and mapped out plans and measures for new improvements for this winter and the coming spring.

the province covers an area of 180,000 square kilometres and many rivers, including the yangtze, flow through it. before liberation, however, it had not a single reservoir and could not cope with natural adversities.

after liberation, especially since the great proletarian cultural revolution, commune peasants of the province built 5,765 large, medium-sized and small reservoirs and over 30 irrigation-drainage-systems in the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. irrigated farmlands amount to 2,600,000 hectares, or over 60 per cent of the total.

per hectare grain yield in huangkang prefecture topped six tons for five years running, during which it has set up a great number of reservoirs. people there are concentrating efforts on building irrigation-drainage-systems, levelling land and managing the fields with garden-cultivation methods.

peasants in chingchou prefecture, located on the chianghan plain, have reinforced the river dykes, built new electric pumping stations, dug gullies and ditches and levelled land to raise the ability to combat drought and water-logging and create more fields that give high and stable yields regardless of the weather.

while improving the fields on hillslopes, people in the hilly areas of the counties are busy building ponds and reservoirs to store water or lead it up to heights where there is a shortage.

ninetysix thousand cadres at all levels joined the peasants in all this work, facilitating timely solutions to problems arising in the construction and enhancing the enthusiasm of the masses for socialism.

BAREFOOT DOCTORS

College for Barefoot Doctors on Hainan Island

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Jan. 5, 1976)

a college for barefoot doctors has been set up by the common efforts of the kwangtung provincial traditional chinese medicine institute and the local people of lotung county in the li and miao autonomous prefecture in hainan island.

the college has enrolled barefoot doctors of li and miao, and also han nationalities who will return to their own communes or production brigades after two years of study. it follows the system of part-work and part-study.

lotung county is situated in the wuchihshan mountain area. seriously carrying out chairman mao's teaching "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas", many communes and production brigades in the county established cooperative medical services during the great proletarian cultural revolution on the principle of mutual aid, reliance on collective strength and training their own barefoot doctors.

in june 1975 teachers and students of the kwangtung provincial traditional chinese medicine institute went to li and miao autonomous prefecture to help with the prevention and treatment of common diseases and engage in scientific research. they put forward the suggestion that a college should be built to train more and better barefoot doctors for the county. encouraged by the local party organisations, the teachers and students started to build the college premises and the local commune memebers joined in. the county allocated 20 hectares as bases for the college.

teaching at the college is closely connected with treatment of the common, recurrent and endemic diseases in the county. the college gives lessons not only in both western and traditional chinese medicine but also in how to prevent and treat these diseases. it often organizes teachers and students to make investigations in villages so as to combine teaching with treatment.

the college has also set up a special clinic at the county-run hospital and a temporary clinic in the college so that peasant can get treatment at all times. at the same time, it sends medical teams, made up of teachers and students, once every month to treat ailments in both nearby and remote villages.

COAL PRODUCTION

1975 Coal Production Plans Completed in More Provinces

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 5, 1976)

heilungkiang and kweichow provinces and the inner mongolian autonomous region have reported overfulfillment of their 1975 coal production plans, thanks to the movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

coal production and tunnelling footage targets were fulfilled 31 and 67 days ahead of schedule respectively in heilungkiang province, one of china's major coal producers. by mid-december last year, 1.3 million more tons of coal was turned out.

a great number of small coal mines built in the province during the great proletarian cultural revolution have steadily expanded production as a result of the mass technical transformation drive. by the end of last november, they had surpassed their 1975 quotas by one million tons of coal.

the inner mongolian autonomous region in north china completed last year's coal production target 31 days ahead of schedule. reaching an all-time high, total output was 10.62 percent over that for the same 1974 period. labour efficiency was higher while production costs and the consumption of wood props, explosives and detonators was reduced markedly. since the beginning of last december, the miners have been making energetic preparations for higher output this year.

the coal mines in kweichow province, southwest china, completed their 1975 coal production plans ahead of time, with the best results in recent years, by overcoming difficulties such as complex geological structure and methane gas.

displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard work, the miners in the collieries run by counties and rural people's communes in kweichow last year provided the state with more than five million tons of coal.

STEEL OUTPUT

Szechwan Steel Plants Accomplish 1975 State Plans Ahead of Schedule

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 5, 1976)

the changcheng steel plant in southwest china's szechwan province fulfilled last year's state production plan 50 days ahead of schedule. a fresh rise was registered in both total industrial output value and steel and rolled steel output as compared with the corresponding 1974 period.

set up during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the plant last year completed more than 60 scientific research items and produced 2,000 specifications and varieties of rolled steel. quality was improved and production cost lowered. scientific research groups composed of workers, leading cadres and technicians played a prominent role in producing more and better rolled steel.

although still under construction, the plant has turned out large quantities of steel and rolled steel over the past few years.

the province's chungking steel plant hit its state target for steel one month in advance. quality was higher, variety greater and production cost lower.

steel-rolling workers by their own efforts renovated and manufactured equipment to add more rolled steel for farm use. they also met the state quota ahead of time.

NAVIGATION CHANNELS

Deep Navigation Channel Excavated at Yangtze River Estuary

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jan.4, 1976)

the 25,000-ton chinese freighter "chinchou" recently sailed into the port of shanghai by riding an ordinary tide. excavation of a deep navigation channel for 20,000-ton sea-going ships in the estuary of the yangtze, the biggest river in china, was completed in 15 months.

prior to the excavation, only 10,000-ton class vessels could sail through the channel on ordinary tides. ships up to 20,000 tons could pass through it only on high tides which occur two or three days a month.

as the entrance to the port of shanghai and the link with upstream provinces and cities along the yangtze, this navigation channel is every year traversed by tens of thousands of ships bound for other parts of china or ports in other countries the world over.

the imperialists before liberation had tried to excavate a deep navigation channel here to facilitate their spoliation of china. but they failed because the river mouth has complex undercurrents, constantly shifting sandbanks and a maze of forks in the channel. the reactionary kuomintang government was even more helpless about the problem.

the excavation, which was the biggest dredging project ever tackled in china, started in september 1974 and involved removal of over 30 million cubic metres of silt. it was done in cooperation with several shipyards in shanghai and related shipping departments, scientific institutes and institutions of higher education.

SCIENCE FILMS

China Releases More Science Films

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 4, 1976)

china is producing more science films to serve the needs of the workers, peasants and soldiers.

the number of such films produced between january and october of 1975 was 11.3 times the number in 1970. output in 1971 was 3 times the 1970 figure, 3.3 times in 1972, 7.6 in 1973 and 10 times in 1974.

these new films are at a higher level of content and presentation than before the great proletarian cultural revolution. chinese-made colour film is used.

the films report on the new experience in using developing scientific and technical knowledge in industry and agriculture. they show the achievements in socialist revolution and construction, the successful application of chairman mao's policy of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts". they reflect the revolutionary spirit of the chinese workers, peasants and scientific and technical personnel and propagate dialectical materialism in a lively way. contrary to the revisionist line in literature and art that advocates "pure science" and "pure technique", the current chinese science films have clear class stand, closely serve the dictatorship of the proletariat and the workers, peasants and soldiers, as well as the three revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment.

the science films cover many subjects. industrial films include "automated production lines", "open hearth process oxygen-blowing", "mechanization of mining", "big thread grinder" "supports used in tunnelling" and "eliminating chimney soot". agricultural films include "tachai-type fields", "small hydro-electric stations in a mountain village", "planting trees to fix shifting sands", "improving alkaline soil", "three crops a year" and "new farm machines". there are films on health, geology and astronomy, such as "the prevention of encephalitis b", "tooth protection", "earthquakes", "petroleum genesis and prospecting", "judging weather from changing clouds" and "comets".

after the miners of yangchuan in shansi province saw the film "supports used in tunnelling", they said: "the film shows how important it is to save woodenprops because it takes thirty years for a tree to grow to that size yet it rots within a few months in the tunnels. the film shows supports made of other material which could save timber for use in other socialist construction

work." every ten thousand ton of coal produced in this mine used to require 224 cubic metres of timber as props. now they cut this by 80 cubic metres.

in the drive for dust-and-smoke elimination from its chimneys, the tsinan motor vehicle plant in shantung province arranged for its workers and technicians to attend the film "eliminating chimney soot" three times so that they could learn as much as possible. in one month they remodelled the plant's chimneys which towered more than 30 metres, fitting them out with soot-absorbing devices. as a result only faint smoke now rises from the chimneys.

the peasants in changchiu county, shantung province, call science films on agricultural themes "advisers on scientific farming".

the party branch of the mountainous chalung brigade in central china's hunan province, 1,100 metres above sea level, encouraged the commune peasants to draw ideas from the film "small hydro-electric stations in a mountain village". the peasants said that they wanted to set up such power stations too. they worked hard and built the stations to provide facilities for winning high, stable grain yield.

inventions and innovations by workers, peasants and soldiers have furnished science films with rich material. shanghai workers have devised a method for open hearth oxygen-blowing in steel making. this provided the material for the science film "open hearth oxygen-blowing process".

fighting the theory that "everything is decided by heaven", peasants in soochow prefecture evolved a new farming system of three crops a year. this encouraged cinema workers to produce a film on the topic.

party organizations and peasants in the liaohsi sandy area gave all-out support to the cinema workers producing the film "planting trees to fix shifting sands". they recalled how the local people suffered in old china and changed the sandy area by emulating the tachai brigade, national pace-setter in agriculture.

many science cinema workers lived and worked with cadres, workers and peasants at grassroots level in production and merged with them in understanding and feelings, thus imbuing the films with a powerful impact.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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ECONOMIC CRISIS IN CAPITALIST WORLD

Western Capitalist World Struggling in Economic Crisis

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 5, 1976)

the western capitalist world is still struggling in the worst postwar economic crisis which broke out at the end of 1973. painstaking efforts made by the governments to stimulate their economies have been of no avail. even an upturn in some countries can hardly be expected to take them out of the recession in the foreseeable future.

for the western world, 1975 remained to be a year of recession. a report published by the organization for economic cooperation and development last mid-december says that the overall gross national product of the 24 member states including the united states, western europe and japan would decline for the second year in 1975, down 2 per cent from 1974 in which a 0.1 per cent drop had already been registered.

u.s. and japanese industrial production has picked up somewhat at present, but it is still a far cry from the pre-crisis level. according to official statistics, the u.s. industrial production index last november was 8.4 per cent below the pre-crisis level, that of japan 15.3 per cent. recently published figures show that industrial production in the major west european countries was 9-13 per cent below the pre-crisis levels and that of britain fell almost to the level of five years ago. what merits attention is the industries of all the major western countries are still operating under capacity, only at two-thirds in the united states and from three-fifths to four-fifths in western europe and japan. capital investment keeps on dwindling because of the shrinking market, idled equipment and bleak prospects in general. a recent u.s. commerce department survey indicates that after adjustment for inflation, u.s. capital investment in 1975 was 10 per cent less than 1974 and there were no signs of strengthening in the first half of 1976.

the main industrial sectors in the united states and japan are still beset with difficulties. the u.s. press reports that by november 22, 1975, raw steel production was estimated at 19.4 per cent below that of a year ago. some steel plants are expected to make further cuts in production. housing units built in america in 1975 were

estimated at 1.1 to 1.2 million, an all-time low in 29 years. housing construction is expected to go down about 10 per cent of the present level by the fourth quarter of 1976 due to high mortgage interest rates and skyrocketing prices. the production and sales of u.s. cars have picked up a little in the past few months. but according to "automotive news," the country produced only 6,725,000 sedans in 1975, or 8 per cent less than 1974 and 30 per cent below 1973. a survey made by the japanese ministry of international trade and industry early last december predicts a further 30-40 per cent decline in the production of steel, cement, machine-tools and metals. the survey describes as virtually fruitless the government measures taken on four occasions to stimulate the economy. it was reported that 11,713 japanese firms went bankrupt last year, with a total indebtedness of 6,000 million u.s. dollar, a record in japanese history. all this shows that despite its pickup, industrial production in both the u.s. and japan remains feeble and faces more difficulties. some western countries pin their hopes on a speedy recovery of the u.s. economy to help them tide over their crisis. but how can the u.s. give them a lift with its own economy still in a precarious state?

growing unemployment was reported in many countries last year. obviously watered down official figures put the number of the fully-unemployed in the united states at about 8 million. the jobless total in japan as well as in major west european countries exceeded one million, twice or several times as many as those before the outbreak of the crisis. life became even harder for the jobless upon the termination of their unemployement benefit payable only for a limited period of time. "u.s. news and world report" says by late november the one million laid-off american workers who could not receive unemployment pay were in "fear, discouragement, desperation." western journals predict that in a fairly long period ahead mass unemployment in the west will not likely turn for the better. in some countries it may even get worse.

consumer prices in the major capitalist countries remain high although the rate has come down somewhat. the organization for economic cooperation and development says that for the 12 months ending last october, the rise in consumer prices is 7.6 per cent in the united states, 9.6 per cent in japan and 5.8 per cent in west germany, with france, britain and italy remaining at two digits and britain topping the list with 25.9 per cent. rise in consumer prices is again gaining momentum in the past few months as a result of the measures taken by various governments to stimulate their economies. a u.s. weekly says, "inflation has become clearly the no. 1 shadow on people's lives and the future they foresee."

years of government increase in public spendings to stimulate the economies has caused rapidly swelling financial deficits in the western countries. in the united states for example, the federal budgetary

deficits for fiscal 1976 will reach 80,000 to 90,000 million dollars, or about half the total of the u.s. budgetary deficits in the 30 postwar years. the federal financial deficits in west germany last year tripled the total of the 20 years ending 1969. moreover, metropolises and major cities in the west are debt-ridden. new york city nearly went bankrupt last year when it came within a hair's breadth of defaulting on its debts. the financial and monetary crises in the west forebode a greater storm.

as a result of the economic crisis, market demand dwindled and the volume of foreign trade of western countries dropped drastically. the general agreement on tariffs and trade estimated earlier that at mid-1975, the volume of world trade continued to decline at an annual rate approaching 10 per cent. this greatly affected those western countries which depend on exports.

the seriousness of the current crisis in the capitalist world can be seen in the fact that although it has lasted two years and many stimulating measures have been taken by the governments, the crisis remains grave today with frequent ominous signs. not a few western newspapers now admitted that the hope for a "quick recovery" was but a "hypothesis of subjective wishes" and an "illusion"; it "sounded like whistling in the dark". the associated press says in a year-ender that "americans face years of high unemployment, serious inflation and sluggish economic production." a commentary in "die welt" of west germany holds that at present, "in no place can a new propelling force be felt. the saturation of the vast market gives people no hope for a new upsurge in economic activities."

the current lingering and exceptionally serious crisis is the result of the long accumulated innate contradictions of the capitalist economy. it is determined by the present historical conditions.

for a long time, western countries have persistently pursued a policy of inflation to stimulate the purchasing power of the masses, create a false impression of prosperity, and alleviate the economic crisis. this, however, has resulted in ever aggravating inflation. statistics show that since 1970, the average annual rates of increase of money supply in the united states, britain, france, italy, west germany and japan have doubled or even quadrupled those of their industrial production. worsening inflation sends prices spiralling upwards. this is all the more so with the monopoly capitalist class jacking up prices for the sake of higher profits and the situation is getting out of control in the capitalist countries. western countries resorted to inflation to stimulate purchasing power, and thus temporarily covered up the sharp contradictions between production and marketing. but this policy is achieving a baneful result; it brings

about soaring prices, greatly undermines people's purchasing power, precipitates and aggravates the crisis of over-production. thus, there appears in the course of the current crisis a serious situation in which drastic decline in production intertwines with skyrocketing prices, and the western countries are caught hopelessly between the two. the crisis is accompanied by the bankruptcy of the contemporary bourgeois economic theory. many in the west have observed in alarm that "keynesism," longtime life-saving straw of the monopoly capitalists, "has lost its effectiveness."

the coincidence of the timing of the crisis in major western countries gave them little room of manoeuvre to cope with it. each after its own interests, the western countries have taken protectionist measures to encourage exports and restrict imports, thus intensifying the competition between them. the mutual restraining not only prevented them from shaking off the crisis, but speeded up its development.

the awakening and upsurge of the third world has sharpened the contradictions inherent in the capitalist economy and steadily reduced the chances for the imperialist countries, the superpowers in particular, to shift their economic crisis onto others. western countries acknowledge that their economic prosperity is based on "cheap oil and raw materials". with the rise of the third world, the days are gone forever when they could plunder cheap raw materials at will. they are forced to say good-bye to their "golden age" once and for all. nevertheless, the imperialists have tried in a thousand and one ways to shift their economic crisis onto the third world countries. they tried to bring them into submission by means of various tactics such as reducing imports, setting up tariff barriers, hiking the prices of manufactured goods, pressing down the prices of raw materials, deliberately devaluing their own currencies and even resorting to political threats and blandishments in the name of "aid". but today the third world peoples have stood up. they dare to launch a tit-for-tat struggle against the schemes of the imperialists, particularly the superpowers, to shift the economic crisis onto them. today, the third world countries are waging a united struggle to smash up the old international economic order and establish a new one. this struggle will certainly have a profound impact on the development of the international situation.

from what has been said above, one can perceive that the evolution of the current economic crisis in the western capitalist world makes the basic contradictions of the world sharpen and develop, and this will have an important bearing on the development of the international situation in the days to come. under the impact of the economic crisis, the western countries are in political and social upheaval, and their people, hard hit by rising unemployment and exploitation by the monopoly capitalists, will surely rise wave upon wave for a better life and against exploitation.

the struggle of the third world countries against the shifting of economic crisis by the imperialists, the superpowers in particular, is gaining momentum. the revolutionary situation is excellent.

like u.s. imperialism, soviet social-imperialism has also been bogged down in serious political and economic crisis. the soviet social-imperialists are feverishly carrying out expansion and contention with the other superpower on a worldwide scale, trying to fish in troubled waters as the western countries are in the grip of economic crisis. soviet-u.s. contention for hegemony is becoming ever more intense. the superpower which is energetically prating about peace is feverishly engaged in arms expansion and war preparations and has become the most dangerous source of war today. the danger of war is growing. at the same time, some of the western monopoly capitalists, attempting to shake off their crisis and find new markets for their surplus products and capital, are giving blood-transfusions to that superpower in its bid for world domination by providing it with massive loans, expertise and grains. this is like nursing a tiger only to be devoured by him in the end.

CHINA AND AUSTRIA

Marxist-Leninist Party of Austria Sends Letter of Condolence on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 5, 1976)

franz strobl, first secretary of the central committee of the marxist-leninist party of austria, sent a letter on december 22, 1975, to the central committee of the communist party of china, expressing deep condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng. the letter reads:

respected comrades excl.

shocked to learn of the death of comrade kang sheng, member of the central committee, of the political bureau and of the standing committee of the political bureau of the communist party of china, vice-chairman of the central committee of the cpc and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, we, on behalf of the central committee and the entire membership of the marxist-leninist party of austria, wish to express to you our deep concern and solidarity.

comrade kang sheng was an outstanding proletarian revolutionary, a theoretician and practitioner of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism who had been tested in all kinds of situations, a staunch defender of chairman mao tsetung's proletarian revolutionary line, and an undaunted fighter against opportunism and revisionism in all their manifestations. his name and his accomplishments are indelibly recorded in the glorious annals of the chinese revolution. in the battles against japanese and american imperialism, in the new democratic revolution and socialist revolution, in the course of building socialism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, in the great proletarian cultural revolution, in the struggle against such hostile elements as wang ming, liu shao-chi and lin piao, in the work and struggle for the international unity and strengthening of the genuine marxist-leninist parties and forces of the world-on all these fronts of class struggle, comrade kang sheng had made important contributions to the victory of marxism, leninism and mao tsetung thought and to the triumph of revolution and communism.

the central committee of the mlpa considers it a great honour that some of its members, during their first visit to the people's republic of china, had the pleasure of making personal acquaintance with comrade kang sheng and conversing with him on many questions. we shall never forget his advice that one must never relent in the struggle against modern revisionism, that one must always be on the alert and courageously and resolutely combat erroneous tendencies, and that the correctness

of the political and ideological line is of decisive importance.

comrade kang sheng and the great example he had set will live forever not only in the hearts of the chinese working class and the chinese people, but also in the hearts of all the revolutionaries of the world. his contribution to the cause of revolution in china and throughout the world is immortal, his name will be remembered forever.

Vienna Kommunistischer Bund Wien Mourns Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 5, 1976)

walter lindner, secretary of the central committee of the kommunistischer bund wien of vienna, sent a message to the central committee of the communist party of china on december 31, 1975, expressing condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng. the message reads:

shocked to learn of the passing away of comrade kang sheng, member of the central committee of the communist party of china, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, vice-chairman of the c.p.c. central committee, and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, on december 16, 1975 in peking at the age of 77.

we share your sorrow over the loss of an outstanding proletarian revolutionary and communist. however, this heavy loss will press us to carry out the proletarian revolution more energetically.

CHINA AND BELGIUM

China Photos Exhibited in Belgium

(NCNA-English Brussels, Jan. 3, 1976)

a china photo exhibition opened at the city hall of chatelet in charleroi region today under the auspices of the charleroi regional branch of the belgium-china association.

the exhibition composed of more than 100 photos reflects the achievements made by the chinese people in socialist revolution and socialist construction, especially in the fields of education and public health, since the great cultural revolution.

attending the opening ceremony were mayor of chatelet marcel van mechelen, other city government officials and secretary-general of the belgium-china association serge pairoux.

chinese diplomats in belgium were also present at the ceremony.

CHINA AND BULGARIA

China, Bulgaria Sign Goods Exchange and Payments Agreement in Sofia

(NCNA-English Sofia, Jan. 3, 1976)

a goods exchange and payments agreement for 1976 was signed here today between the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the people's republic of bulgaria.

the agreement was signed by chen chieh, leader of the chinese government trade delegation and vice-minister of foreign trade, and konstantin kozmov, leader of the bulgarian government trade delegation and vice-minister of foreign trade.

chinese ambassador to bulgaria meng yueh and director of the fifth department of the bulgarian ministry of foreign affairs naidan penev belchev were present on the occasion.

ivan nedev, minister of foreign trade, received vice-minister chen chieh before the signing ceremony.

chinese vice-minister chen chieh arrived here on january 2.

CHINA AND ETHIOPIA

Health Delegation of Provisional Military Government of Ethiopia Leaves Shanghai for Wuhsi

(NCNA--English Shanghai, Jan. 4, 1976)

the health delegation of the provisional military government of ethiopia led by jemal abdul kadir, minister of public health, wound up its friendly visit to shanghai and left for wuhsi by train today.

while in shanghai, the delegation visited the shanghai no. 6 people's hospital where the visitors were told how the medical workers constantly toured factories and rural communes to prevent and treat diseases for workers and peasants. the guests were also given an account of the progress made by the hospital in reattaching severed limbs.

while visiting the shanghai no. 2 medical college, the ethiopian guests were told about revolution in medical education.

the delegation also visited the shanghai medical supplies factory, an anti-epidemic centre, a new workers' living quarter and a children's palace. the visitors were given a warm welcome by the people wherever they went.

minister jemal abdul kadir arrived in shanghai from peking on january 1. that evening, yang hsi-kuang, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, met the ethiopian guests and hosted a banquet in their honour.

CHINA AND ITALY

Italian Eastern Publishing House Mourns Over Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 5, 1976)

the eastern publishing house of italy has sent a message to the central committee of the communist party of china, expressing condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng. the message reads:

we are very grieved for the death of comrade kang sheng, who, during the chinese people's revolutionary struggle, had always sided with chairman mao and stood in the

forefront of the struggle. he is an example of the proletariat of the whole world. we, all comrades of the cultural and political association of the eastern publishing house, share, with grief, your entire country's sorrow.

CHINA AND NETHERLANDS

Marxist-Leninist Party of Netherlands Sends Letter of Condolence on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 5, 1976)

c. petersen, secretary of the central committee of the marxist-leninist party of the netherlands, has sent a letter to the central committee of the communist party of china, expressing condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng. the letter reads:

dear comrades:

with great regrets we learnt about the passing away of comrade kang sheng.

we know from the history of the great revolution in china that comrade kang sheng had always been a fine and revolutionary fighter for the liberation of the chinese people.

being a real marxist he followed the victorious way of the chinese communist party under the leadership of comrade mao tsetung, thus repudiating revisionism as it has been shown on many occasions of the struggle for safeguarding the dictatorship of the proletariat.

we are sure that he enjoyed the great campaign of learning from tachai and taching nowadays bursting throughout the whole chinese country as he loved the masses and always supported real mass movements.

may he be remembered as a glorious and immortal fighter against revisionism and as a fine son of the working class excl.

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****
* NATIONAL *
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STUDY OF MAO TSETUNG'S POEMS

Thorough Bankruptcy of the "Goulash" Type of Sham Communism

- Some understanding in the study of Chairman Mao's poem, "Two Birds: A Dialogue -- to the Tune of Nien Nu Chiao"

by

Shu Tung (舒冬)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 3, 1976)

With the artistic tactic of strong contrast and the style of thoroughness, Chairman Mao's poem, "Two Birds: A Dialogue--to the Tune of Nien Nu Chiao," has given a concentrated portrayal to the betrayal, capitulation, insignificance and philistinism of modern revisionism. This brilliant poem by Chairman Mao vividly brings out on paper the ugly features of those "sparrows in the bush" of Moscow who with trembling hands timidly hold on to the signboard of sham communism based on "goulash" in front of the revolutionary torrent, and makes pungent sarcasm of the renegades which gives the revolutionary people a sense of satisfaction.

There is only one kind of genuine communism which is the scientific communism founded by Marx and Engels. There are all kinds of bogus communism, and the so-called "goulash communism" invented by the historical clown Khrushchev is one of them. Khrushchev said that communism meant "a dinner plate loaded with the products of physical labor and spiritual labor." He said, "Mere revolutionary impulse is not enough. We also need a plate of nice goulash." This had been described as a great "achievement" of Khrushchev in the "creative development" of Marxism-Leninism. This "achievement" lies in that Khrushchev and his ilk have completely betrayed Marxism-Leninism and revolution, and completely cast away the revolutionary spirit used by

Lenin and Stalin to found socialism. And they themselves have become a group of "sparrows in the bush" who lack insight and integrity. At present, whenever Khrushchev is mentioned, people will think of "goulash," and whenever mention is made of "goulash," people will recall the sham communism practiced by the Soviet revisionist renegade clique.

However, not long after the birth of "goulash" "communism," its concocter fell. His successor Brezhnev probably felt that "goulash" lacked elegance, and he changed it to a version more pleasing to the ears called "communism" "with everything for mankind and the happiness of mankind." However, the public opinions of some countries are also clearly aware that Brezhnev has done nothing more than to change the name, and point out that his "communism" is so-called "communism" "with a chicken in each pot." Be it "goulash" or "a chicken in each pot," it is nothing more than "communism" of appeal to the stomach as described by Khrushchev.

In light of the bogus communism of Khrushchev, Brezhnev and their ilk, Chairman Mao made an effective exposure and merciless criticism in his poem, "Two Birds: A Dialogue--to the Tune of Nien Nu Chiao": "There'll be plenty to eat, potatoes piping hot with beef thrown in. Stop your windy nonsense! Look you, the world is being turned upside down." This has thoroughly exposed the renegade features of Khrushchev and his ilk who used the so-called "principle of material interest" such as "goulash" to revise Marxism and betray proletarian internationalism, and pointed out that since Brezhnev carries on Khrushchev's bogus communism and moves against the current, he is bound to end in ignominious bankruptcy like Khrushchev.

At a time the Soviet revisionist renegade clique was flaunting its "goulash" type of sham communism, the revolutionary movement of the people of different countries was vigorously surging in the world. As outlined by Chairman Mao in his poem, "Two Birds: A Dialogue--to the Tune of Nien Nu Chiao," "gunfire licks the heavens and shells pit the earth." In the face of the revolutionary struggle of the people and the national liberation movements that sprang up like the clouds in a rising wind and flared like fire set to dry tinder, the Khrushchev gang of "sparrows in the bush" were scared to death out of the fear that their fortune might thus be ruined. Therefore, the Soviet revisionist renegades vociferously peddled the trash of "peaceful co-existence," "peaceful competition" and "peaceful transition," and advertised the "goulash" type of sham communism. Without making revolution themselves, they were also opposed to the making of revolution by other people. Only they were allowed to carry out armaments expansion and war preparations, but the others were prohibited from offering resistance to oppression and aggression. They used the "pie in the sky" of "goulash" to hoodwink the Soviet people, so that they could turn back the wheel of history and carry out all-round restoration of capitalism at home. Meanwhile, they tried their utmost to publicize that the Soviet Union's "new victory won in building communism (i.e., with 'goulash') is for fulfilling its own internationalist responsibility to the international working class." "When we have goulash, you will have everything." They wanted the oppressed people and oppressed nations of the world to abandon struggle, and to subordinate the revolutionary cause of the people to their general line of "peaceful co-existence." How vicious this plate of "goulash" was.

The communist society preached by Marx and Engels is one in which classes and class distinctions are thoroughly wiped out, the people as a whole have a high degree of communist awareness and a high degree of enthusiasm for and consciousness in labor, there are abundant products in society, the principle of "from each according to his ability and to each according to his need" is implemented, and the state withers away. Only when all these conditions are realized will there really be communist society. "Development toward communism must go through the dictatorship of the proletariat and can never follow any other road."

At a time Khrushchev and his ilk brought about the degeneration of the dictatorship of the proletariat into the dictatorship of the big bourgeoisie, they said nothing about the abolition of classes and class distinctions, about the high degree of communist ideological consciousness and morality of the people as a whole, about the high degree of labor enthusiasm and consciousness of the people as a whole, but talked at length about "goulash communism," thus tampering with and altering the communist principle of "from each according to his ability and to each according to his need" into "well fed, well clothed and well housed." This is a shameless blasphemy and debasement of communism. Is it not the same kind of stuff as the sham communism of so-called "freedom and bread for everybody" advocated by the renegade Kautsky?

According to the criteria of Khrushchev and his ilk, communism is realized when there is "goulash." Doesn't it mean then that some well-developed capitalist countries are also taking big strides toward communism? Can there be anything more preposterous? Two American economists called Johnson and Ruskin say with an air of complacency in their book Production and Development of American Economy that American capitalism is in the course of guaranteeing the realization of the principle of the second phase of communism. Their delirium is obviously most ludicrous, but it is entirely possible to find its origin from the Soviet revisionist renegade clique. It is very clear that the sham communism practiced by Khrushchev, Brezhnev and their ilk is genuine capitalism. No wonder it was greatly admired and praised by imperialism and the monopoly bourgeoisie at that time. They praised, "Mr. Khrushchev has also said that the Russian brand of communism is for putting education and goulash above all else. This is very good. Goulash communism is better than warlike communism." Isn't it very tragic that the veteran bourgeoisie should have a relish for "goulash communism"? However, Khrushchev and his ilk brazenfacedly boasted that the bourgeoisie "would drool over" his "goulash," that the reactionaries "would not part with such a palatable thing even when they are dragged away by the ears," and that people hostile to communism "would volunteer to come under the banner of this system." These few words have vividly portrayed the features of the renegades characterized by "ugly smugness and despicable hypocrisy." (Lenin: "To Comrade Y. Schlöpunikov")

Beating his chest, Khrushchev had vowed at the Soviet revisionist "22nd Congress" in 1961 that "we shall basically complete the building of a communist society within twenty years." There are now only five years left from these twenty years, and we would like to see what Khrushchev's "communist" state actually looks like. Regrettably, what people notice is that due to the all-round restoration of capitalism, productive forces in society have been knocked to pieces, regression on a large scale has emerged, economic plans

have again and again come to nought, and agricultural production has gone downhill and is in a state of exhaustion. The Soviet Union was originally a grain exporting country in the socialist era, but during the eleven years Khrushchev was in power, Soviet Union imported in all 14 million tons of grain, and during the eleven years under the rule of Brezhnev, the Soviet Union set a major record by importing as much as 32 million tons of grain. Due to crop failures for years in succession, the Soviet Union has been worse off in agriculture each year. In 1974, the potato output dropped by 25 percent compared with 1973. In 1975, the grain output amounted only to 137 million tons. It was a year of lowest grain output for Soviet revisionism in the last ten years, and was also a year with the biggest margin of decline in output in the past twenty years. The newspapers and magazines of other countries pointed out that due to poor grain harvests and insufficient fodder, and "there is a shortage of potatoes and beetroot," "the number of pigs slaughtered has exceeded the number planned by 20 percent, and the number of chickens slaughtered is even higher. Seen in the long run, there will be even less meat on the table for the Russians." The Russians cannot afford beef and are also short of potatoes. Their plates hold but American grain, and Soviet revisionism has sunk into the state of relying on grain import from abroad for food. The "jewelled palace in Elfland's hills" of "goulash communism" is so desolate and miserable.

The disaster brought by the all-round restoration of capitalism by Khrushchev and Brezhnev falls squarely on the heads of the proletariat and the working people in the Soviet Union. But a handful of bourgeois elements of bureaucratic monopoly lead a life of pride, luxury, debauchery and idleness. The rich get richer and the poor become poorer. The proletariat and the working people of the Soviet Union are in the predicament of the oppressed and the exploited. They "are not forging the key to happiness" as described by Brezhnev, but are forging weapons for the overthrow of the rule of the bureaucratic monopoly bourgeoisie. The Soviet people will one day rise to destroy the "jewelled palace in Elfland's hills" of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique. Khrushchev, Brezhnev and their ilk vainly attempt to use the "goulash" type of sham communism to impede the forward movement of the wheel of history. This is something as foolish as trying to stop the train with a fence made of twigs. (Lenin's "On Left Narodism") This group of reactionary and stubborn idiots are doomed to complete failure.

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REVOLUTION IN HEALTH WORK

Uphold the Dictatorship of the Proletariat and Deepen the Revolution in Public Health

by

Tachai Production Brigade Party Branch

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 18, 1975)

In the course of deepening the socialist revolution, we at the Tachai production brigade always regard the revolution in public health as an important front for exercising all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the superstructure. We mobilize the masses, persist in struggle, change habits and customs, and destroy the old to establish the new, thus protecting the physical health of the masses of commune members, and promoting socialist revolution and construction.

In the old society, Tachai was a poor, ramshackle and filthy village. The high mountains were strewn with rocks and bare of trees. Filthy water ran all over the slopes. Garbage was piled up everywhere, there were swarms of mosquitoes and flies, and fleas and lice formed a scourge. In the old society, diseases and epidemics were the accomplice to the exploiting class. They had devoured the lives of many poor people.

After liberation, and especially since agricultural cooperation, we have constantly deepened the socialist revolution under the guidance of Chairman Mao's porletarian revolutionary line and built Tachai into a prosperous new Tachai. The revolution has transformed the barren mountains and treacherous rivers of old Tachai as well as the unhygienic, disease-ridden, ignorant and backward conditions there. It is pleasing to see that the new Tachai of today is a pleasing scene "new in five respects."

First, the environment of habitation is new. In the past, Tachai people lived in dark and damp caves. Now they live in row after row of clean, spacious, bright new limestone caves that are warm in winter and cool in summer and new brick-and-tile houses. Since 1963, we have built more than 260 new caves and more than 530 new houses." In the past, filthy water constantly ran in the big ditch in the villege which was filled with garbage. In 1964, we built the "Shengt'ien culvert" under which water is drained, and above which runs a wide asphalt road. In the past, the animal pens lay close to homes, dung heaps were scattered everywhere and drinking water was polluted. Now the animal pens have been moved to the mountains, the public latrines are sanitary and clean, and garbage is treated and turned into fertilizer. The commune members are now served with clean running water. In the past, Hut'ou Mountain was bare of vegetation like the crown of a monk. Now the slopes are covered with young trees and orchards, and with regulated climate and improved environment, we have clean and fresh air inside and outside the village.

Second, the health condition is new. In the old society, the poor and lower-middle peasants could not find doctors when they were sick. Now, the cooperative medical service is brought to their doorstep. The commune members

can get treatment locally when sick." The production brigade has also run some welfare undertakings for the masses to take care of their health.

Third, the customs and habits are new. Emphasis on hygiene and love of cleanliness have become a new habit. People constantly sweep the streets and courtyards clean and keep their houses neat. No one would dispose of garbage carelessly. They consciously keep the public latrines clean. With the ideological awareness of the masses heightened and the popularization of scientific knowledge of hygiene, diseases are treated promptly, and prevention of disease has become a common practice. Modern midwifery has replaced the old way of child delivery. Many people have done away with the old ideas of "more sons, greater happiness," "sons and grandsons filling the hall" and so forth, and are practicing planned parenthood.

Fourth, the health outlook is new. The revolution in public health for the past twenty years has basically eliminated the "four scourges" and some diseases.

Fifth, the spiritual outlook of the people is new. Emphasis on hygiene and eradication of pests and diseases have insured the health of the masses and helped them establish new ideas and habits. Basically, all the able-bodied and semi-able-bodied men and women of the production brigade turn up for a full day of work every day. Many old commune members in their 60's or 70's are still very robust and doing productive labor within their physical capabilities.

The road of revolution in public health is not smooth. The ability to develop health work on so large a scale and to improve the health conditions so far in Tachai is inseparable from the victory of the proletariat on the political-ideological front, the consolidation and development of the socialist collective economy and the raising of the political and ideological consciousness and living standards of the masses. But, all these are inseparable from the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines and the dictatorship of the proletariat. The road we at Tachai have followed in developing the revolution in public health for more than 20 years is one of upholding the dictatorship of the proletariat on the health front.

Consistent and Untiring Struggle Against the Revisionist Line in Public Health

The launching of the revolution in public health in the countryside is not an expedient measure but a major matter for eradicating the traces of the old society, reforming the backward condition of the countryside, and consolidating and strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat. For more than twenty years, we have been waging consistent and untiring struggle for this goal.

Beside poverty, the old society has also left over to Tachai diseases and unhygienic conditions. After liberation, this state of affairs became an outstanding question right from the start of the struggle between socialism and capitalism. After the victory of land reform, we poor and lower-middle peasants

in Tachai, under the guidance of Comrade Ch'en Yung-kuei and in response to Chairman Mao's great call for "getting organized" "to take the socialist road, set up a mutual-aid group." At that time, the mutual-aid group was short of labor force, funds and good farm tools, and found it difficult to develop production. Those taking the capitalist road stood aside to watch the laughable mistakes made by the mutual-aid group, and the class enemies also counted their fingers to wait for the fall of the group.

At a time when the struggle between the two classes and the two roads was so violent and it was necessary for the entire body of the mutual-aid group to work with one mind and brave hard and bitter struggles, some actual problems hindered the masses from bringing into play their enthusiasm for taking the socialist road. One of the problems was the diseases left over by the old society which prevented some people who wanted to take part in production from doing so. Seeing this situation, Comrade Ch'en Yung-kuei and the Party branch began to realize how important it was to change the backward state of the unhygienic and disease-ridden countryside in order to persist in socialism and oppose capitalism.

At that time, the conditions of medical and health work in Tachai were very poor, and there was not even a person in the village who knew how to give inoculation. The masses had to walk about ten li to the city to consult doctors when they were sick. Therefore, the old diseases were not treated in time, and in addition, there were many new infectious diseases breaking out in spring and summer every year.

Under such conditions, we earnestly hoped that the health department at a higher level would send us doctors and medicine to help prevent and treat diseases. However, under the interference of Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist line in public health, we in this remote mountainous village got neither doctors nor medicine. The two-line struggle on the health front made us realize that the unhygienic and disease-ridden countryside with poorer medical and health conditions than the cities was brought about by the feudal reactionary rule and stood for the traces left over by the old society. The socialist revolution and construction called for our transforming this backward state of health work in the countryside, and the masses also earnestly hoped that they could stay healthy physically for participation in the building of socialism.

However, some health and medical departments at that time had their eyes on the large cities, and were mindful of only the organs of the upper echelons without paying any attention to the countryside and the peasants. Since they did not support our socialist construction on the health front, we had to rely on our own efforts. In response to Chairman Mao's great call, "Get mobilized, pay attention to hygiene, reduce diseases, and improve health conditions," we mobilized the masses, and in conjunction with production and construction, launched a movement to eliminate pests and diseases and pay attention to hygiene. After the cooperation movement, with the continued development of the collective economy, the development of health work in the countryside was guaranteed. Relying on the strength of the collective economy and the socialist enthusiasm of the masses, we further launched the revolution in public health after the 1953 cooperation movement, thus gradually changing the outlook

of Tachai. What we did was opposed by Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. However, we showed no fear, and all along persevered in the revolution in public health in the countryside according to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

The following incident took place in 1963. A person seriously influenced by the revisionist line came to Tachai for an inspection. He did not support our action in launching the revolution in public health. On the contrary, he unscrupulously attacked us saying that we were wrong in this and that. He insisted on leading our health work onto the formalist road. Originally, our iron girls insisted on taking part in the labor and steeling their physique, and every one of them was as robust as a young man. But he criticized our iron girls for their poor health due to the intensity of labor. In a word, our mobilizing the masses to unfold the revolution in public health was unlawful in his eyes. He used the conventions and rules right and left to restrict us in conducting the revolution in public health and in transforming the backward outlook of the countryside. Since he carried out the revisionist line in health work, we waged struggle against him. We sternly told him, "Our launching the revolution in public health on a mass scale in the countryside is in conformity with Chairman Mao's call and the interests of the broad masses. Our relying on our own efforts to transform the unhygienic and backward state of the countryside is for contributing our strength toward the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the building of socialism. No one could stop us and no convention could tie us down." We did not heed what he said but continued to mobilize the masses to launch in a down-to-earth manner the revolution in public health in the countryside.

In 1965, Chairman Mao issued the gret call, "In medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas." Guided by Chairman Mao's brilliant instruction, we relied on our own efforts to set up a health center, which was very essential to a remote mountainous village short of doctors and medicine like ours. However, when we asked the health department at a higher level for a doctor, certain responsible individuals who carried out the revisionist line in health work refused. This was a struggle for occupation and counter-occupation between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie on the medical and health front. We carried through the struggle, and Liu Shao-ch'is's revisionist line in health work failed to arrest our forward strides. When the higher level did not send us doctors, we learned medicine ourselves, and we could set up the health center just the same.

In the great proletarian cultural revolution, the broad masses rose to criticize Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist line in health, thus enabling Chairman Mao's proletarian line in public health to be implemented and giving great impetus to the revolution in rural health. The barefoot doctor was a new thing emerging in the great proletarian cultural revolution, and was of great significance in breaking the bourgeois monopoly on medical and health work, changing the backward rural health conditions and strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat. We firmly supported this socialist new thing.

Beginning in 1968, the Tachai commune and other communes ran three successive terms of barefoot doctors' training classes at our production brigade. We assigned old Party members, old poor and lower-middle peasants and old cadres

to give lectures and lead the barefoot doctors to take part in productive labor. The 70 or more barefoot doctors brought up by these training classes are now fighting on the rural health front and have done much work for changing the backward outlook of the countryside.

The Tachai commune hospital was established at our brigade during the great cultural revolution. The poor and lower-middle peasants of our brigade took part in the management of the hospital both in orientation of the line and the revolutionization of the medical staff ideologically. Last summer, we discovered that the hospital had problems in its service orientation and attitude. The poor and lower-middle peasants promptly suggested to the commune Party committee that the hospital be organized. In the meantime, the poor and lower-middle peasants of our brigade and the representatives of the people of other brigades took part in the reorganization of the hospital. They used Chairman Mao's great instruction on the study of theory to combat and guard against revisionism to expose by contrast the problems of the hospital thus improving the work of the hospital.

Some people think that in so doing we are poking our nose into too many things. But we feel that the serious implementation of Chairman Mao's instruction, "In medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas," is a major matter in thoroughly criticizing the revisionist line in health work and implementing Chairman Mao's proletarian line in health work. In order to launch the revolution in rural health, it is necessary to mobilize the masses not only to pay attention to hygiene and change their habits and customs, but also to help the health departments at a higher level do a good job in supporting the rural areas. The combination of these items of work could insure the implementation of the task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat in health work and give impetus to a rapid transformation of the backward outlook of the rural areas.

Constantly Overcome Interference from the Old Ideology

In order to launch the revolution in public health, it is necessary to overcome continually interference from the old ideology. We understand that, ideologically speaking, the unhygienic and backward state of the rural areas was due to the dissemination of the doctrine of Confucius and Mencius and feudal superstition to poison the masses by the reactionary ruling class in the old society, thus giving rise to an ignorant and backward diehard force. Therefore, in order to clear away the traces of the old society and change the backward state of the rural areas, it is imperative to sweep away the old ideology and let the new ideas, new culture, new customs and new habits of socialism occupy the battlefront.

Chairman Mao teaches us, "It is necessary to tell the masses to rise and fight against their own illiteracy, superstition and unhygienic habits themselves." We launch the revolution in public health out of the desire to mobilize and educate the masses and make a complete break with the old ideology. This is a profound revolution as well as a meticulous ideological and political task. For more than twenty years, we have all along lay hold of ideological education in "destroying four things and establishing four things" among the masses.

First, to destroy idealism and establish materialism. The "theory of heavenly mandate" advertised by the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius poisons deeply the masses. When we mobilized the masses to unfold the revolution in public health, some people used the "theory of heavenly mandate" to challenge us. They said that life and death were preordained by Heaven, and whether or not hygiene was practiced made no difference. Remarks of this kind were made by class enemies, mostly by those ideologically backward. We firmly dealt blows to the class enemies. Toward the masses, we persisted in conducting ideological education by publicizing scientific knowledge of health work and criticizing the "theory of heavenly mandate" on the one hand. On the other hand, the cadres took the lead in toppling the "theory of heavenly mandate."

For example, when epidemic-prevention inoculation was first given, some people were unwilling to get inoculated. We therefore repeatedly explained to them the function of epidemic-prevention inoculation in the prevention of diseases. The cadres took the lead by rolling up their sleeves to let the doctor give them the first inoculation, thus spurring the masses to follow suit. As was expected, the inoculation worked, and there was no outbreak of the epidemics of last year this year. We used this fact to teach the masses, thus making them understand whether or not one got sick was not determined by Heaven, and that with faith shown in science and hygiene, the prevention of diseases was completely possible. With the "theory of heavenly mandate" toppled, the policy of "stressing prevention" was implemented.

Now, whenever epidemic-prevention inoculation is given the masses would consciously go to receive such inoculation. Some who were away and missed the inoculation, would voluntarily go to the health center for inoculation when they returned home in the evening. The health workers call for the use of salt water to gargle the throat and the application of the essence of Coplia chinensis to the nose for the prevention of diseases. The broad masses of commune members all consciously follow such instructions without omission.

Second, to destroy feudal superstition and establish the scientific spirit. In the old society, the feudal ruling class made use of superstitious ideas to hoodwink the masses. When sick, many people did not go to the doctor but consulted diviners and fortune-tellers, or prayed to gods for prescriptions. After liberation, such poisonous feudal superstition had not been completely abolished. When we publicized the revolution in public health and advocated "seeking early treatment when sick and taking precaution when in health," some people were skeptical. We therefore conducted education in showing faith in science and hygiene, and used this fact to teach the masses so as to make them understand that sickness is caused not by the wrath of gods or spirits, but by neglect of hygiene and infectious bacteria. Superstition could not cure one of sickness, and only science could safeguard one's health. Through unremitting education, the broad masses of the people accumulated more scientific knowledge and were no longer superstitious.

We recall that one year, a gust of wind to "beseech prescriptions" in the production brigades in the vicinity was whipped up. People traveled to and came back from the Temple of the Mountain Goods at Hut'ou Mountain and the T'ienchi Temple at Wuchiap'ing, but not a soul from the village of Tachai went to ask for medicine from divinity.

In the past, quite a number of people suffered from tuberculosis at Tachai, and some cases were very serious. After liberation, through treatment and prevention, the old cases were cured and no new cases have occurred. Now Tachai has become a tuberculosis-free village.

In the course of conducting propaganda and education on the abolition of superstition and the study of science, we advocate the use of the revolutionary spirit to surmount diseases and guide people to wage persistent struggle against diseases.

Third, to destroy the force of old habit and establish new revolutionary practice. The old force of habit in the countryside also offers a great resistance to the launching of the revolution in public health. For example, we publicized to the masses that after the mothers gave birth to babies, they should take nutritious food in order to strengthen their physical health. But the old force of habit stood forth to voice opposition. The resistance was so great that it was not easy for us to carry out our work. We produced actual examples to guide them, and made them understand that some women were sick after child birth and their babies contracted rickets because of malnutrition after child birth. Some women were physically weak and became extremely nervous due to malnutrition after child birth, but people seriously affected by the feudal superstition in the old society arbitrarily claimed that these women were possessed by ghosts or evil spirits. Such women were beaten with peach twigs or scalded with heated rods, and some died as a result.

Such recollections and comparisons brought many people to their senses. People said, the old society did not look upon women as human beings and child birth was like imprisonment. In the new society, we should abolish the old customs and habits and thoroughly free ourselves from the feudal yoke. In the meantime, the family dependents of cadres and Party members set the pace in making revolution against such old customs. At that time, Sung Li-ying, chairman of the women congress, did not take thin congee after child birth, and both mother and baby were very healthy. Two months later, she could take part in manual work.

The abolition of the old and the establishment of the new must be beneficial to the revolution. When we called on the masses to pay attention to personal hygiene, the old force of habit also had stepped forward to interfere with us. People said that "the taking of unhygienic food would not make one sick" and that "what we do not see with our eyes are clean." We therefore waged struggle against this old habit of paying no attention to hygiene, energetically publicized the relations of hygiene to the prevention of diseases. The masses thus gradually fostered the new practice of paying attention to cleanliness and hygiene. They washed their hands and face, put on clean clothes and sunned their beddings more often. As we called on people to pay attention to cleanliness and hygiene, we at the same time paid attention to educating the youths not to discard the revolutionary spirit of braving hard and bitter struggles, and advocating the establishment of the revolutionary style of the proletariat. In the course of labor, they rushed for the heavy, difficult and filthy work. After work, they washed their hands to keep hygienic, thus upholding the style of hard-working and plain-living.

Fourth, to destroy the concept of private ownership and establish the idea of wholehearted devotion to the revolution. The traditional concept of private ownership manifests itself in various aspects of health work, but most sharply in whether or not to practice planned parenthood on the question of child birth. Proceeding from bourgeois selfishness, some people always hope for more sons and greater happiness, with sons and grandsons filling the hall as a safeguard against old age and poor health. In view of this, we start education in the line, organize the masses to conscientiously study Chairman Mao's great instructions on planned parenthood, criticize Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist fallacies, and help the masses understand that to practice planned parenthood is a major matter bearing on the development of the socialist cause, the complete liberation of the productive forces and the improvement of the people's health, a major matter in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and a profound revolution to change habits and customs and to eradicate what is bourgeois and foster what is proletarian. The masses say: We socialist new peasants must always proceed from the interests and overall situation of the revolution. We till land for the revolution. We must also submit to the need of the revolution in child birth, and raise children for the revolution and for the prevention of revisionism. Greater happiness does not come from more sons, but from doing a good job in socialist revolution. While conducting ideological education, the cadres and their families at the same time take the lead in practicing planned parenthood. At present, of the 66 women in the production brigade who are capable of bearing children, more than 90 percent are practicing planned parenthood, and 28 of them have had sterilizing operations.

Develop Undertaking Health in the Course of Vigorously Building Socialism

We at Tachai unfold the revolution in public health in close conjunction with the vigorous practice of socialism. In the course of practice, we come to understand that the more vigorous we criticize capitalism, the more fully mobilized are the masses, and that the more vigorously socialism is practiced, the more penetrating would be the revolution in public health.

By vigorously building socialism, we have strengthened the collective economy, and raised the living standards of the masses, thus enabling us to have the power to overcome diseases by relying on the masses, and change the unhygienic features. After many years of hard struggle and vigorous practice of socialism, the collective economy has gradually strengthened. Each year we set aside some money out of the collective welfare fund to subsidize the commune members who have many mouths to feed but few able-bodied members or are often sick. We are of the view that the poor and lower-middle peasants in the old society led a bitter life, were weak in individual economy and could not withstand the blows of natural or man-made calamities. Now that we have started the collective economy, we should guide the people onto the road of common affluence. We definitely could not watch on as our class brothers go bankrupt again because of sickness, and the collective economy also definitely could not extend the difference among the commune members. Our taking this course of action is a course of education in socialism and collectivism for the masses that has gradually cultivated the communist style of mutual concern and mutual care among the people. When a family encounters difficulties, all families would come to its help, and when a person is sick, everybody would care for him.

In the course of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the masses set up the cooperative medical service of their own accord. Part of the fund came from the collective welfare fund and the rest was shared by the commune members. Medical treatment for commune members was completely free. As the cooperative medical service is run by the people, everybody should work in concert to make a success of it. The cadres first take the lead in consciously observing the system of cooperative medical service without taking special medicine, and recklessly spending money and filing claims. With the cadres setting the pace, the masses follow suit. They consciously economize expenditure on medicine, and concentrate their strength on solving the medical expenses involved by those who are seriously ill. In practice, we have come to realize that the system of cooperative medical service is more useful to the masses in relying on the collective strength to overcome diseases, in cultivating the communist style of the masses, and in narrowing the differences between the commune members. The practice of the system of cooperative medical service is not only a revolution in the realm of the superstructure but at the same time also a revolution in the economic base and in the system of distribution. It places restriction on bourgeois rights.

The mother of commune member Kao Yü-liang was seriously ill. She was sent to hospital for an operation this year, and the fees incurred amounted to more than 200 yuan. The cooperative medical service paid everything. We commune members in Tachai were of the view that this could be called socialism. The mother of Kao Yü-liang needed blood transfusion for the operation. On hearing the news, many came forward to donate blood of their own accord. Seeing this, the masses said with delight: "Socialism is good. When one is sick, everybody helps in giving him medical treatment. Physical health is thus safeguarded and the revolutionary drive for production runs high."

The vigorous practice of socialism and the strengthening of ideological education in communism provide us with a reliable ideological basis for the development of medical and health undertakings. In health care, we pay attention first to young children. How? The production brigade allocates workpoints to set up a nursery school and kindergarten. Commune members can send their children to the nursery school and kindergarten free of charge. This not only reduces the commune members' burden but also further liberates the labor force of women. Furthermore, the children receive collective education from early childhood in the nursery school and kindergarten and the good living and sanitary conditions enable the children to grow up more healthily. We also pay attention to health care for women. The production brigade stipulates that in arranging farm work, consideration should be given to the physical constitution of women, and women should not be forced to do the same work as male commune members. During their menstrual period and after child birth, women should be given work nearer and not farther away from home; dry work, not wet work; light work, not heavy work. It is also stipulated that no workpoint should be deducated from women who go home in the middle of work to breast-feed their babies and who go home early to cook. The sharing of household chores by men and women is encouraged so as to reduce women's burden and insure their health. We hold that this is useful in bringing into play the socialist enthusiasm of women.

The vigorous practice of socialism to transform the barren hills and untamed rivers has opened up a broad battlefield and created good conditions for us to unfold the revolution in public health. The launching of the revolution in public health by us at Tachai is closely integrated with the production activities for transforming the natural world. In the struggle to rearrange the mountains and rivers of Tachai, we have rearranged the villages of Tachai and built rows of neat cave dwellings and houses. When building a new village, we eliminate the private latrines and build sanitary public latrines. At the same time, we improve the wells and install running water in front of the new cave dwellings and houses. With the commune members living in spacious, bright, clean and neat cave dwellings and houses, they also are encouraged to foster the habit of caring for cleanliness and public sanitation.

In the past, garbage and cinder could be seen everywhere in Tachai. This was unhygienic and also led to the loss of manure. When building the Tachai-type fields, we turned what was harmful into treasure. We applied cinder on the clay soil, thus fertilizing the fields as well as improving the soil. The application of cinder manure could make the soil mature in the newly built Tachai-type fields in particular, and was very useful in increasing production in the same year. We mixed the garbage with the human and donkey excreta and stalks, and covered them up with soil to enable them to ferment under high temperature. The temperature at fermentation time was as high as 70 degrees. Manure was thus fermented with the bacteria destroyed.

In the past, our pig sties, cattle and sheep pens were all in the village. This was insanitary and was also not convenient for the application of manure in the fields. Since 1968, we have moved them all to the mountains in order to improve environmental hygiene and to accumulate manure near the fields. When removing the animal pens out of the village, we pay attention to what is favorable for production. We have moved the sheep pens closer to the slopes for the purpose of solving the supply of manure to places farther away from the village and facilitating the grazing of sheep.

In the past, the commune members used to splash the greasy water used to wash dishes and pots all over the streets. This was very filthy. So the commune members responsible for the feeding of pigs collected the greasy water bucket by bucket and carried them to the pig sties for feeding a large number of plump pigs every year. The commune members were very satisfied with this. They said, "In the past, the small-peasant economy carried out things on a small scale, production was not developed, and the environmental hygiene also could not be improved. Now, with socialist agriculture developed on a large scale, grain output is going up step by step and the health outlook is new every day.

For more than 20 years, we have adhered to the Party's basic line, actively developed the revolution in public health, and scored some achievements. However, as we use Chairman Mao's instruction on the study of theory to combat and guard against revisionism to check our own work and recognize the struggle on the health front, we feel in particular that our tasks in exercising all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie on the health front

is still very arduous and that we are still far from the goal of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. We must advance from victory to victory and carry the revolution in rural health through to the end under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian line in public health.

* * *

OPEN-DOOR EDUCATION

Peking Iron, Steel Engineering Institute Makes Remarkable Progress in Open-door Education

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 6, 1976)

over 4,000 teachers and students of the peking iron and steel engineering institute last year ran their classes in 110 factories and mines in 17 provinces and cities as an application of the policy of open-door education.

depending on the working class to run schools, they invited over 300 workers to serve as full-or part-time teachers.

teachers and students organized teaching in connection with the topical tasks rather than in the old way of the bookish study of rudimentary, technical and professional knowledge. all showed better results.

a teacher of physics and chemistry used to one-sidedly insist that students learn these material presented without any relation to its application. linking education with production, the teacher was helped by workers to guide the students in the study of basic scientific principles in relation to iron smelting.

in order to combine education with productive labour still better, the steel smelting faculty of the 1974-class jointly ran a workers' college with the steel plant of the capital iron and steel company as an experiment. the students were divided into two groups and worked and studied in rotation to combine practice and theory. the three-in-one teaching method was used. teachers lectured on theory in connection with practice, veteran workers gave demonstrations to illustrate the theory and students relate how they have combined theory with practice. this lively process replaced the old method which stressed teachers, book knowledge and class-room study. after several months, the students of the first grade could apply the first law of thermodynamics in calculating various kinds of heat effect and the amount of cooling agent to be used in smelting steel.

the peking iron and steel engineering institute in conducting open-door education has helped 28 factory-run workers' colleges by running short-term classes and trained 4,000 technical personnel for various factories.

the institute carries out scientific research and technical innovations so that students can make contributions to the development of iron and steel industry while they study. they undertook 360 scientific research items in 1975 and achieved good results in many projects. about 230 items were applied to production and 60 reached

advanced levels. teachers and students of the 1972-class made an examination of the oxygen sprayers of the main kinds of oxygen top-blown converters and after analysis, designed a new type which was examined and passed by the shanghai no. 3 steel mill. it helped shorten the time per heat from 20 minutes to 16 minutes and prolonged the life-span of the converters.

1972-class students of the mining department went to make investigation and integrate with mine workers. they improved a drill bit and raised efficiency 15 fold. students of the metallurgical machinery department designed eight kinds and specifications of steel ball diagonal rolling mills with the workers of the ore dressing plant of the paotou steel company, and installed china's first steel ball diagonal rolling mill under the guidance of workers. this machine raised production efficiency more than a dozen fold and the life-span of the steel balls three fold.

RUSTICATED EDUCATED YOUTH

Young School Graduates in Central China Province Work in Countryside

(NCNA-English Chengchow, Jan. 7, 1976)

young school graduates who have been working in the countryside under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line were hailed at a mass meeting recently held at the kuangkuo-tientitayutsowei people's commune in chiahsien county in honan province, central china.

twenty years ago, chairman mao wrote a brilliant instruction: "all intellectuals who can work in the countryside should be happy to go there. our countryside is vast and has plenty of room for them to develop their talents to the full." he wrote this after reading an article on the township of talichuang -- predecessor of the people's commune named after the instruction. in the last twenty years, especially since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution, twelve million young chinese middle school graduates have gone to the countryside to integrate themselves with poor and lower-middle peasants in line with chairman mao's instruction.

in an atmosphere of jubilation, the beating of drums and gongs, and fluttering red flags, representatives of the educated young people, their parents, poor and

lower-middle peasants and people from other fronts in honan province gathered at the meeting to celebrate the victory of chairman mao's instruction.

secretary of the commune party committee gave an account of achievements and progress scored by the educated young people.

"together with the local commune peasants," he said, "the educated youths conscientiously study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, criticize revisionism and capitalism and go all out to build socialism. thus they have constantly raised their political and ideological consciousness. in the past twenty years, of the 1,200 young school graduates who have settled in this commune, including those who returned to work in their home villages, 124 have been admitted into the communist party and over 400 to the communist youth league, 160 have been promoted to leading bodies at all levels and a large number of others have become theoretical instructors, accountants, agro-technicians, electricians, farm machinery operators and barefoot doctors.

"per-hectare grain yield of the commune jumped from 2.1 tons twenty years ago to 9.75 tons today. the progress made by the commune is closely connected with the efforts of these young people. a large number of facts over these years bear out the correctness of chairman mao's instruction", he added.

at the meeting, representatives of the educated young people voiced their determination to firmly take the road indicated by chairman mao and persevere in working in the rural areas. they vowed to work toward restricting bourgeois right and eliminating the differences between industry and agriculture, between town and country and between mental and manual labour, to contribute to consolidating and developing the results of the cultural revolution and build up new socialist villages.

Leading member of the honan provincial party committee at the meeting pointed out that the integration of educated young people with the workers and peasants in the rural areas is a great undertaking in bringing up millions of successors to the proletarian revolution, combatting and preventing revisionism, consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and building up a socialist countryside. he urged the educated youths throughout the province to learn from the young people of the commune so as to make still greater contributions to socialist revolution and construction.

UNIVERSAL JUNIOR MIDDLE SCHOOL EDUCATION

Villages Around Peking Achieve Universal Junior Middle School Education

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 7, 1976)

the villages in the rural areas around peking have achieved universal junior middle school education. the proportion of children getting regular higher middle school education has reached over 50 per cent.

under the dark rule of imperialism and kuomintang reaction, the peasants did not have the right or opportunity to attend school. education in peking rural areas was very backward. there were no middle schools in most areas and only a few primary schools. rural education developed after liberation under the leadership of the party and the people's government. universal primary education was achieved in 1965. in the great proletarian cultural revolution the poor and lower-middle peasants, holding aloft the banner of revolution in education, launched a mass movement for more and better education. the number of secondary schools and that of primary schools with junior middle school classes have now reached 800 each. the total number of junior middle school students in 1975 was three times that of 1966, the beginning of the cultural revolution. 98 per cent of children leaving primary schools have entered junior middle schools.

relying on the masses, the party committees at all levels have adopted a wide range of forms for the running of the schools to suit the convenience of the peasant children. poor and lower-middle peasants were aroused to use their initiative and set up schools self-reliantly. teachers and students joined in this movement. many schools organize their students to engage in some form of work such as collecting medicinal herbs, plaiting straw or cutting grass in their spare time. the income from such activities is used to provide students with free textbooks and other facilities, thus lightening the peasants' financial burden.

LITTLE RED GUARDS

Little Red Guards Patrol Railroad in Spare Time

(NCNA-English Sian, Jan. 6, 1976)

wearing arm bands and carrying their spears, little red guards are helping workers patrol a section of railroad in shensi province, northwest china. they do the work in their spare time and are called little railroad guards by the local people.

they are pupils of the yunglo primary school situated near a section of the lunghai railroad. the railroad passes through seven production teams and commune members and children have to cross the railway several times a day.

they started railroad patrol in 1972 in emulation of the late lei feng, a good communist fighter who served the people whole-heartedly. the childrens' railroad corps now has 24 members. they carry out activities after supper every day. some study works by marx, lenin and chairman mao, and read about the deeds of heroes. others, carrying lanterns and red tassel spears, carefully inspect every sleeper, the condition of the trees and culverts along the two-kilometre section for which the brigade is responsible. occasionally, they invite railway workers to tell them about road patrol and sometimes go along to see how it is done.

on one occasion, a little red guard was near the railroad when a train was coming and saw a four-old-year boy playing on the rails. despite the danger, the little red guard rushed forward and snatched the boy out of harm's way.

in winter 1974, while on duty, they discovered that water from a breached ditch was filling the road bed. they took off their shoes and socks and jumped into the cold water to stop the flow with earth.

the news of their deed spread among the young people in the area. now, pupils from dozens of primary schools have organized similar activities to look after the rail traffic.

RURAL MEDICAL & HEALTH WORK

Medical and Health Work Develops in China's Rural Areas

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 7, 1976)

there is one medical or health worker to about every 120 people in china's rural areas. their job is to prevent diseases and cure illnesses.

every county of china's vast countryside has a hospital, every commune, a clinic, and every production brigade, a cooperative medical station (there are a dozen or so brigades to every commune), and every production team (the grassroots unit), a health centre or a health worker on duty. framework of these medical and health units spreads out from peking to all parts of the country including the remotest mountainous places.

today, the health conditions of chinese peasants have been markedly improved and incidence of disease has dropped year by year. common diseases are now treated at brigade units level. clinics at commune level are usually staffed with doctors of chinese and western medicine and are equipped with in-patient wards. the medical and health set-ups on a county level and upwards also take care of the rural population.

since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution in 1966, china's medical and health departments have followed chairman mao's revolutionary line in medicine and health to implement his important directive: "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas."

barefoot doctors and the cooperative medical service, new things which emerged in the cultural revolution, have contributed tremendously to the improvement of rural medical and health conditions.

within a few years, some 1.3 million barefoot doctors have been initially trained throughout the country, with a few barefoot doctors on duty in every brigade. coming from the peasants, the barefoot doctors take part in collective productive labour or shouldering their medical kits, go on their rounds of the villages to treat patients. they get their pay from the collective in terms of work points as do other commune members.

nowadays, ordinary diseases among the peasants can be tackled entirely by the barefoot doctors. when a commune member falls ill, the barefoot doctor calls on the patient at any time of the day or night, free of charge. if a difficult or critical case comes along, the barefoot doctor usually gives preliminary treatment and accompanies the patient to the nearest clinic or hospital.

after a few years of training and practice, most of the barefoot doctors can treat common and recurrent diseases with both traditional chinese or western medicine and can do minor surgery like suturing of wounds or incision of boils. some can deal with infusion, child delivery and bone-setting. in chiangchen people's commune, chuansha county, outside shanghai proper, cases treated by barefoot doctors registered 95 per cent cures.

the cooperative medical service was created by the people, using the collective strength to fight against disease. the sum of a yuan or two paid by each commune member yearly, plus the subsidy paid from the collective welfare fund, provides the commune members with medical care. in the past, the peasants say, one illness could bankrupt a whole family. but now, with help from the collective, they are taken care of from birth to old age, manifesting the strength of the socialist system.

medical workers of city hospitals and of the armed forces also contribute to the health service. they send mobile medical teams to the villages and outlying areas to treat commune members and to help train barefoot doctors while receiving reeducation from the poor and lower-middle peasants. for example, in the tibet autonomous region alone there are mobile medical teams from eight provinces and cities including peking, liaoning and honan. various medical research departments are engaged in research projects to find cures for and preventive measures against common and recurrent diseases in the rural areas.

departments producing medical apparatus and instruments have also been supplying large quantities of equipment suited to rural needs. a surgical bag specially designed for rural barefoot doctors measures twentythree c.m. long and 12 c.m. wide, and is equipped with 26 essential surgical instruments, including scalpel, lancet, scissors and forceps, adequate for the examination and treatment of minor surgical cases, eye ailments and e.n.t. maladies.

commune clinics are now equipped with x-ray machines, microscopes and special surgical instruments of portable and practical types. prices for medicines have been cut several times since the inception of new china in 1949. the prices have decreased 80 per cent on average compared with early post-liberation days. the state gives priority to the rural areas in supplying large quantities of medicines while encouraging small pharmacies in the countryside to make medicines out of the herbs grown and collected locally. new drugs, serums and vaccines for prevention have been added to the medication list and distributed in quantity to the rural areas in recent years. the peasants have free supply of vaccinations against diphtheria, measles, polio and several dozens other immunizations carried out by barefoot doctors and health workers.

in china, particularly in the countryside, millions of people turn out every year for patriotic health campaigns centring on the prevention of diseases and elimination of the four pests (mosquitoes, flies, bedbugs and rats).

the plans for building up a socialist new countryside include improvement of rural public health conditions and environmental sanitation. animal sheds, privies, and stoves are being improved and water sources protected according to set standards, cesspools and garbage, breeding grounds for flies and mosquitoes, are kept clean and animal and human excreta are properly dealt with. this work is carried out by health workers and midwives, helped by youth, women, militia and other mass organizations who also aid barefoot doctors in other prevention work, treating infectious and endemic diseases, spreading hygienic knowledge among the peasants and promoting family planning. to protect people against influenza, they prepare and send preventive herbal decoctions to the worksites, fields and peasants' homes.

in tachai, a standard-bearer in china's socialist agriculture, no infectious disease has spread in the past decade, thanks to effective mass prevention work and treatment. all 170 working men and women of the brigade are in good health and able to go to the fields every day. the 200,000 people in hsiyang county, where tachai is located, are free from infectious diseases such as malaria and diphtheria. the incidence of disease has dropped 70 percent since the start of the cultural revolution.

CHEMICAL FERTILIZER

Peking Produces More Chemical Fertilizer

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 6, 1976)

peking fulfilled its 1975 state plan for chemical fertilizer 31 days ahead of time, with output 30 percent more than in the corresponding period of 1974. what is more, the quality is improved and the cost reduced.

while developing big and medium-sized chemical fertilizer plants, the departments concerned in peking have also been helping its rural districts, counties and communes to set up small chemical fertilizer plants. with only two small fertilizer plants on its outskirts before the cultural revolution, peking now has 24 such plants, turning out nitrogenous and phosphate fertilizers. phosphate fertilizer plants have been

built in 13 of its 14 counties and districts. such small chemical fertilizer plants, especially the phosphate fertilizer plants, require small investment and simple technical processes and yield quick results. in this way chemical fertilizer production is developed with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

the rapid growth of peking's chemical fertilizer production is also due to the technical innovations movement which taps production potentials. the workers, cadres and technical staff of the carbonization workshop of the peking chemical experimental plant have renovated the old equipment and adopted new techniques and thus increased its daily output of ammonium bicarbonate from 400 to 900 tons.

TIMBER PRODUCTION

China Overfulfills 1975 Timber Production Quota

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 7, 1976)

china fulfilled her 1975 quota for timber production 10 days ahead of schedule, following the overfulfilment of state quotas many years in succession.

to meet the growing demands of the national economy, lumber workers gave full play to their revolutionary enthusiasm for socialism. lumbermen in heilungkiang and kirin provinces, major timber producing areas in northeast china, accomplished their plans every month despite difficulties caused by excessive rain last summer.

lumbermen of southern china's fukien, kwangtung and szechwan provinces speeded up the pace of both lumbering and timber transportation.

better results were also achieved in the year's plan for reafforestation owing to an earlier start of the work.

DEEP-WATER BERTHS

South China's Biggest Harbor Adds New Modern Deep-water Berths

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Jan. 6, 1976)

five new deep-water berths for 10,000-ton ships and upwards and seven berths for tugs were put into operation at south china's biggest harbour, whampoa, toward the end of 1975.

other newly-built projects included railways and truck roads.

located at the estuary of the pearl river, whampoa is a good natural deep-water harbour for sea going vessels. owing to the reactionary kuomintang government rule, the harbour formerly had only a poorly-equipped wharf, 400 metres long. large-scale construction after liberation began with the reinforcement of the wharf and the building of new berths to accommodate 10,000-ton ships. loading and unloading have in the main been mechanized.

the increase in china's foreign trade created a need for the extension of the harbour facilities. the projects, started in 1973, were completed within the short space of two years.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND BELGIUM

Kuwaiti Paper Condemns Soviet Intervention in Angola

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 7, 1976)

chinese foreign minister chiao kuan-hua met here today with j.a. raoul schoumaker, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of belgium to china, and discussed with him matters relating to the presentation of his credentials. the ambassador arrived here on january 5.

CHINA AND BENIN

First Benin Ambassador to China Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 7, 1976)

traore ali moussa bäjo, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of benin to the people's republic of china, arrived in peking today.

CHINA AND CANADA

Chinese Winter Sports Association Fetes Canadian Youth Speed-Skating Team

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 7, 1976)

the chinese winter sports association gave a reception here this evening on the occasion of the visit to china of the canadian youth speed-skating team led by rene marleau.

pai ping, leading member of the host association, and hsu yin-sheng attended the reception.

present were mrs. c.john small, wife of the canadian ambassador to china, and m.g. mcdonald, first secretary of the canadian embassy here, and his wife.

pai ping and rene marleau spoke at the reception. they wished that the friendship between the peoples and sportsmen of china and canada would be constantly developed.

the team arrived in peking yesterday. they will shortly leave here for harbin and changchun on a friendly match tour.

CHINA AND CUBA

Cuban Ambassador to China Gives National Liberation Day Reception in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 6, 1976)

ambassador of the republic of cuba to china ladislao gonzalez carbajal and his wife gave a reception here today in celebration of the 17th anniversary of the national liberation day of cuba.

among the guests were chinese vice-foreign minister wang hai-jung, vice-minister of foreign trade chai shu-fan, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry hao chung-shih, leading member of the physical culture and sports commission lu chin-tung and vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries ting hsueh-sung.

diplomatic envoys to china of various countries were present.

Chinese Government Trade Delegation Leaves Cuba for Home

(NCNA-English Havana, Jan. 6, 1976)

the chinese government trade delegation led by its deputy leader peng chin-po left here for home yesterday after talks with the cuban government.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were officials of the cuban foreign trade ministry and chinese ambassador to cuba li shan-yi.

the chinese delegation arrived here on november 30, 1975.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Liao Cheng-chih Fetes Member of House of Representatives of Japan and Party

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 6, 1976)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of chuji kuno, member of the house of representatives of japan and ex-minister of posts and tele-communications, and his party.

present on the occasion were chung fu-hsiang, chinese minister of posts and telecommunications; chang hsiang-shan and sun ping-hua, vice-president and secretary-general of the china-japan friendship association; wang hsiao-yun, deputy director of the asian affairs department of the foreign ministry; and chang yu, leading member of the china international travel service.

chuji kuno and his party arrived in peking yesterday for a friendly visit to china.

this afternoon, liao cheng-chih met with chuji kuno and his party.

Chinese Amity Association Vice President Meets Japanese Goodwill Visiting Group

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 7, 1976)

chang hsiang-shan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, met and had a friendly conversation here today with a japanese goodwill visiting group of researchers on china. leader of the group is takanobu terada, professor of the department of literature of the tohoku university, and the deputy leader and secretary-general is shinji ono, associate professor of the department of literature of the hanazono university.

the japanese guests arrived in shanghai on december 19, 1975. they toured shanghai, nanking, yangchow, loyang, sian, yenan and peking where they were given a cordial reception by personages of departments concerned.

CHINA AND KOREA

Korean Ambassador to China Gives Press Conference in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 7, 1976)

hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, gave a press conference here today to denounce the pak jung hi puppet clique's atrocious persecution of the youth and students in south korea.

the ambassador exposed the truth that the south korean "central intelligence agency" forced a "mindan" -- lining korean girl student who studied in south korea to write a false confession in order to fabricate the so-called "campus spying case".

the ambassador pointed out that the pak jung hi clique was unscrupulously violating the human right, strangling democracy and committing all sorts of murderous and inhuman atrocities to suppress the patriotic acts of the south korean youth and students for the realization of the democratization of society and for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

ambassador hyun jun keuk strongly condemned the fascist atrocities committed by the pak jung hi clique and pointed out that such atrocities were a challenge against the patriotic democratic forces in south korea and the human rights.

copies of notes written by "mindan" -- lining korean girl student kwon mal ja on how the pak jung hi clique had persecuted her were distributed at the conference.

CHINA AND MALAYSIA

Chinese Ambassador to Malaysia Gives
Film Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 6, 1976)

chinese ambassador to malaysia wang yu-ping gave a film reception yesterday evening, according to a kuala lumpur report.

the chinese colour documentary, "warm welcome to prime minister razak to china", was shown at the reception.

foreign minister ahmad rithaudeen, secretary-general tan sri zaiton ibrahim bin ahmad, deputy secretary-general zakria ahmad and other officials of the malaysian foreign ministry were present on the occasion.

after the reception, ambassador wang yu-ping, on behalf of the chinese government, presented the documentary to the malaysian government.

MALAYSIA

Malaysian Press Exposes Intensified Soviet
Expansion in Africa

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 7, 1976)

the soviet union is intensifying its expansion in africa, the malaysian paper "sing ping yit pao" points out in an editorial on january 5, according to a kuala lumpur report.

the editorial quotes reports from foreign news agencies as saying that the kremlin is pursuing a policy of aggression in africa. a most notable example is that the soviets are busy airlifting military supplies into angola. one can see "a large paw of the bear is extending to black africa," it adds.

the editorial says that the soviet union is deeply involved in the war in angola. the main purpose of the soviet union in its feverish involvement is to obtain a port of luanda as its strategic base from where its fleets can sail freely on the south atlantic ocean.

the editorial points out that the fact that the soviet union continues to provide some african countries with

military materials and advisors is another proof that "africa as a whole is under the threat of soviet expansion."

"the development of the situation in angola points to a fiercer rivalry in africa between the two superpowers," the editorial states.

"it is clear that the african people fighting for independence are confronted with the question of guarding against 'letting the tiger in through the back door while repelling the wolf through the front gate'," the editorial concludes.

CHINA AND RWANDA

Rwandan President Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 7, 1976)

juvenal habyalimana, president of the republic of rwanda received and had a cordial and friendly conversation with chinese ambassador to rwanda huang shih-hsieh on the afternoon of january 5, according to a report from kigali.

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